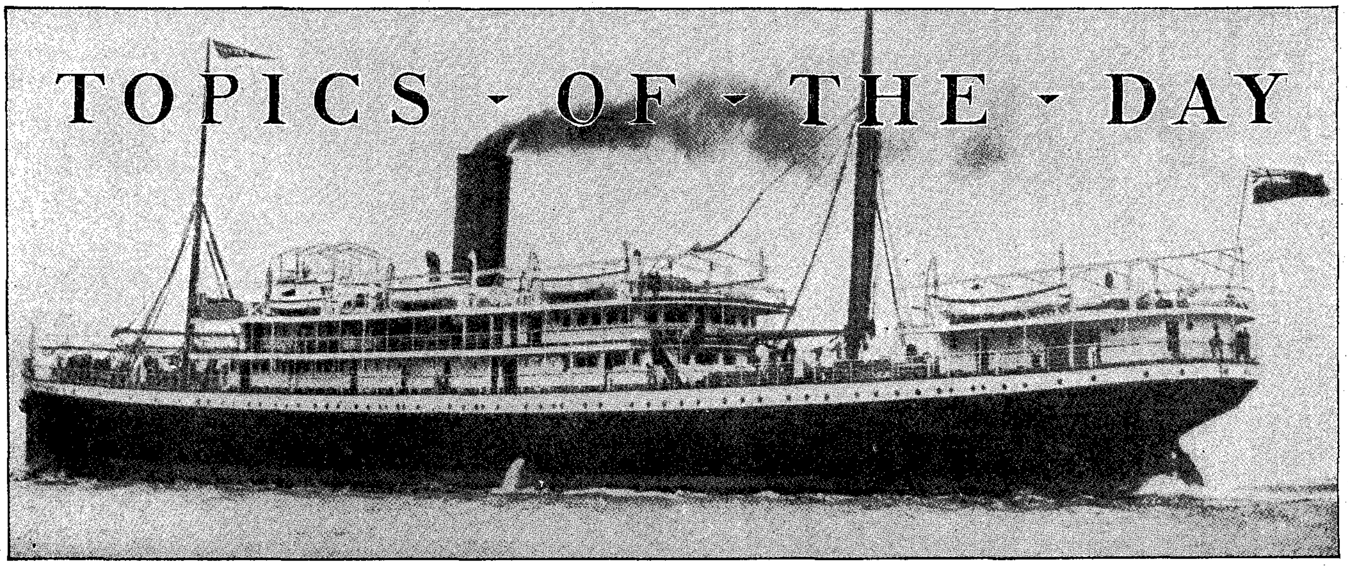
THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. L., No. 15 New York, April 10, 1915 Whole Number 1303

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



THE *FALABA*, TORPEDOED WITH THE LOSS OF MORE THAN A HUNDRED OF HER PASSENGERS AND CREW.

WHEN THE TORPEDO KILLS NON-COMBATANTS

NO PREVIOUS INCIDENT of the war has stirred the American press to such vigorous condemnation as the torpedoing of the British passenger-steamer *Falaba*, with its sacrifice of more than a hundred unoffending non-combatants, among them an American citizen. German interpreters of the event agree with Dr. Dernburg that this killing of innocent travelers, while "regrettable," was "perfectly justifiable" in view of the provocation afforded by England and the peculiar difficulties of submarine warfare; or they affirm, with *The Fatherland*, that the captain of the *Falaba* "was solely responsible for the death of his passengers," because when the German submarine first signaled him to stop he failed to obey. But it must be recorded that most of our American papers take a sharply different view of the case. The killing of the *Falaba's* passengers and crew, declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, was "a crime against humanity," and reveals Germany in the attitude of "a frenzied beast at bay." It is "not war, but murder," exclaims the New York *World;* and this characterization recurs, accompanied by such adjectives as "brutal," "cold-blooded," "cowardly," and "atrocious," in papers like the New York *Press*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *Times*, and *Wall Street Journal*, Washington *Times*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*. "It is assassination," says *The Tribune*, and *The Times* remarks that "it tends to make the stories of other German atrocities credible." It is an act of "shocking bloodthirstiness," and "a massacre," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls it "an atrocity against which the civilized world should protest with one voice." "Piracy" is the New York *Evening Post's* word for it, while the Albany *Journal* brands it "barbarism," and the New York *Herald* "barbarism run mad." To the New York *Evening Sun* it is "a triumph of horror," and to *The Evening Mail* "a humiliation to all the world." "If it is permissible on the open sea to send a torpedo into an out-bound ship loaded with civilian passengers," remarks the New York *Globe*, "then it is manifest that a great injustice was done to the Barbary pirates when this country dispatched bombarding war-ships to the African coast." This paper goes on to say:

> "If the rule that required the passengers and crews of attacked merchantmen to be protected and which confined operations merely to the destruction of property is to be disregarded, then it is difficult to see how it is possible logically to oppose the poisoning of water-supplies, the introduction of disease germs, and the employment of assassins to murder the leading personages of an enemy nation. When a treacherous Greek offered to poison Pyrrhus the warlike Romans revealed the plot to Pyrrhus and indignantly delivered up the infamous creature who made the proposal. But in these modern days, after twenty-five hundred years of additional culture, the representatives of a civilized nation, acting with deliberation and with cold blood, are not self-bound as the Romans were."

The *Falaba*, a 3,000-ton steamer of the Elder-Dempster Line, was torpedoed off the Welsh coast near Milford Haven, on March 28, while outward bound from Liverpool to the west coast of Africa. In addition to her crew of 120 men, she carried 140 passengers. At the time of writing the only accounts of

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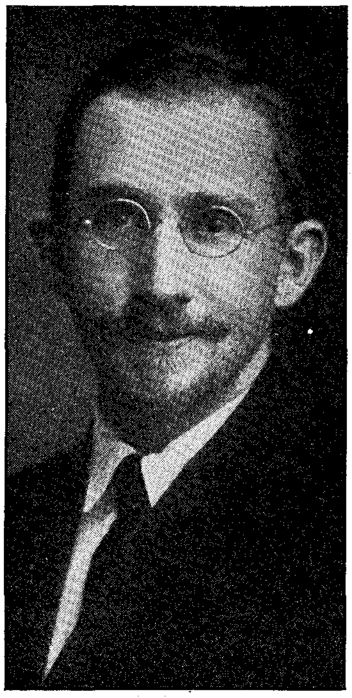
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

the encounter that have reached us are from British sources, but these all agree on the main point—namely, that the *Falaba* put on extra speed and tried to escape when first signaled to stop; that the submarine quickly overhauled her; and that the torpedo was launched against her before half the passengers and crew had time to get into the boats. One of the survivors, Sergeant Blair, of the British Army Medical Corps, tells the following story of what happened. It is printed in a London dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

> "The *Falaba* was steaming between ten and twelve knots when the submarine was sighted, but was soon making fourteen knots. I watched the submarine gradually come above the water, and as it did so a gun appeared above her deck. All the passengers gathered on the deck.
>
> "We stood on the starboard side, watching the submarine overhaul us—we did not think she would blow us up—one or two making bets whether she would or not. There was not the slightest panic even when, at about fifty yards, she ordered us to stand by. As she came up our wireless man sent out the message: '*Falaba* torpedoed; taken to boats,' and gave our position. I believe the message was received at Land's End, but the submarine interrupted with her wireless and ordered us not to send any more messages. As a matter of fact we had not been torpedoed then.
>
> "The captain ordered us to the boats. About twenty men got into the first boat, but directly after it touched the water it capsized and the men were thrown into the sea. Three other boats got off, the last just touching the water when the submarine let go a torpedo at us. It struck right under my boat, which was blown to pieces, while the *Falaba* went down head first in less than five minutes.
>
> "One of the other boats came back and picked me up. Soon afterward the *Eileen* came and took us aboard. All this while the submarine was standing by and watching us struggle in the water. They did not attempt to help us, but some of the crew gathered on deck and jeered at us. All of a sudden the submarine submerged and disappeared.
>
> "She was a tremendous boat, quite the largest I have ever seen. She did not have any number showing; at least, I did not see any number, and I saw both sides of her."



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AMERICAN LOST ON THE "FALABA."

The case of Leon Chester Thrasher, the first American victim of Germany's submarine policy, is causing grave concern in Washington.

After the British trawler *Eileen* had picked up all the survivors it could find, there were still 112 of the passengers and crew missing. Among the lost passengers was an American citizen, Leon Chester Thrasher, from Hardwick, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Recalling our Government's note to Germany in February, in which it was definitely stated that "if the commanders of German vessels of war should . . . destroy on the high seas . . . the lives of American citizens . . . the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability," many observers view the situation with the gravest concern. A Washington dispatch to *The Sun* says that "because of the gravity of the issue raised by this first American death resulting from the German submarine program, State Department officials refused to comment on the case for publication." The correspondent goes on to say:

> "It is regarded as extremely probable that the case will eventually have to be taken up with the German Government. . . . The point of law which will be made the chief basis of the American case is that the Germans were under obligation to put all the passengers and crew of the *Falaba* in a place of safety before sinking her. This, according to reports from Berlin, they decidedly did not do. It is held that Thrasher was exercising his undisputed rights in boarding the *Falaba* in England to go to Africa, and that the German warning to neutrals not to take passage on ships can not be accepted by this Government as having any bearing on this case. It is presumed that the German defense when the case is taken up will be that Thrasher took chances when he became a passenger on the *Falaba*."

On the same day that the *Falaba* was sunk a German submarine torpedoed another British steamer, the *Aguila*, after killing by gun-fire, say the British reports, a woman passenger and several members of the crew as they were leaving in the ship's boats. Many papers couple these two ships in their comment. Thus we find the New York *Evening Post* denouncing the destruction of non-combatants on the *Falaba* and *Aguila* as "wickedness such as the history of war will find it difficult to match," while in the Philadelphia *Press* we read:

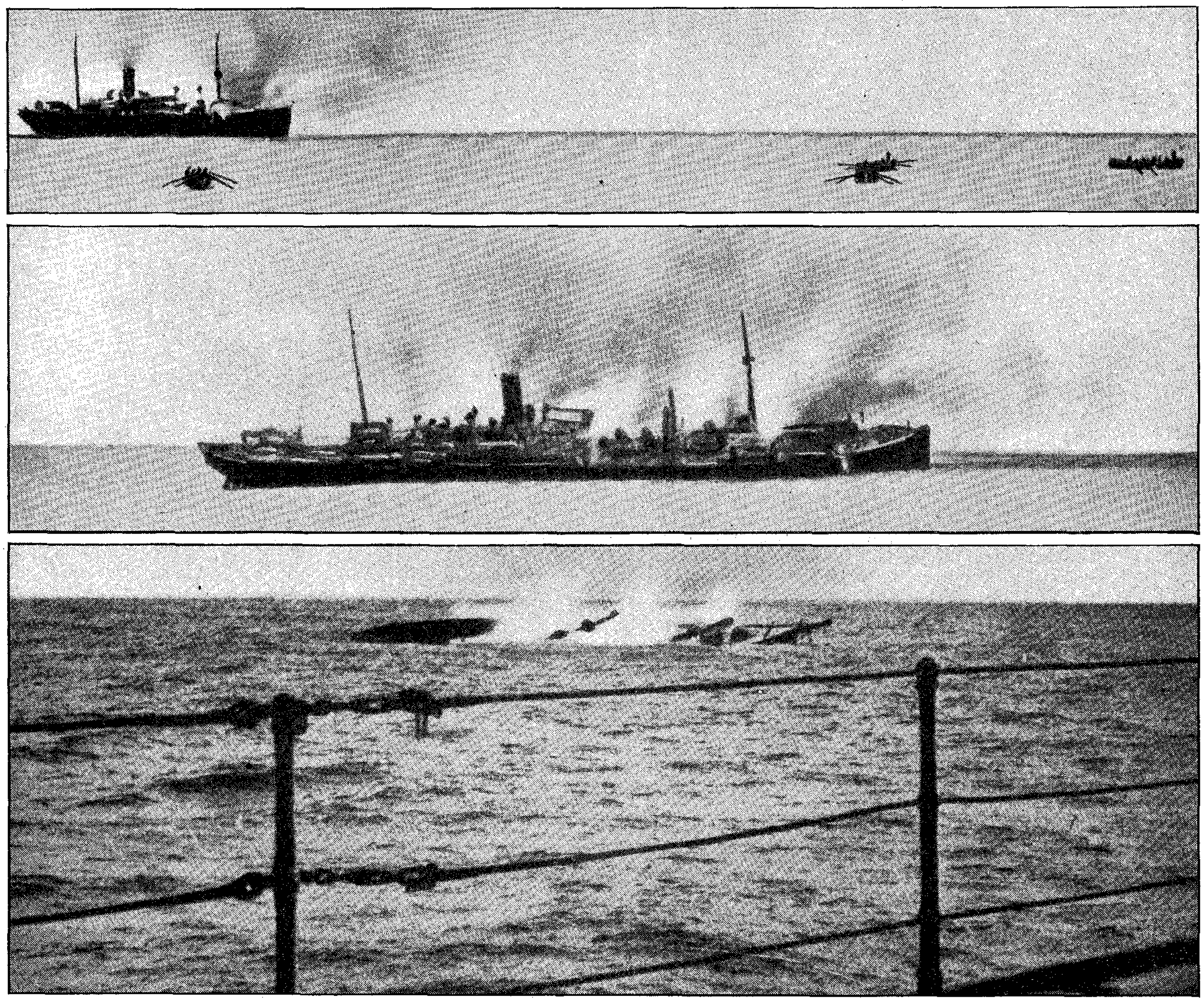
> "Citizens of neutral countries, anxious to give Germany the benefit of any doubt, might have allowed for the bombardment of the Yorkshire coast on the ground that parts of it, at least, were fortified; might have condoned the aerial attacks on London, Paris, and Antwerp on the supposition that the bomb-droppers did not intentionally make targets of innocent pedestrians and private dwellings. But the circumstances of the sinking of the *Falaba* and the *Aguila* are utterly inexcusable."

Turning to the German side of the case, however, we find the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* and *Deutsches Journal* at one with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in arguing that Germany's sacrifice of a few non-combatants at sea is nothing compared to England's efforts to starve a nation containing 35,000,000 women and children; while the *Herold* of the same city reminds us that Germany duly notified the world on February 4 that all ships of the Allies in the "war-zone" would be torpedoed, and that consequently "anybody using these vessels takes the same risk as if he were to go out on the battle-field where the bullets are flying." The loss of those on the *Falaba*, says the *Staats-Zeitung*, is "on England's head." And in the *Deutsches Journal* we read:

> "The British steamer did not regard the signals of the submarine to stop; on the contrary, she sought to escape. Under these circumstances the Germans were justified in shooting.
>
> "According to London dispatches, the captain of the British ship was calling for help by wireless while the passengers and crew were taking to the boats. Under these circumstances the commander of the submarine was justified in shooting.
>
> "The German Government had given notice that after February 18 the German submarines would hunt out British merchantmen. Whoever took passage on a British ship after February 18 did so at his own risk.
>
> "Women had no business on board British ships. If the presence of a woman on board a British ship were to render it immune from attack, then the British would place a solitary woman on board each ship, and thus paralyze the entire German submarine fleet. . . . War is war. Non-combatants who value their lives and venture into the field of operations, either between the trenches or on board steamers which after due warning enter the war-zone, are simply looking for trouble."

Putting the responsibility for the loss of the *Falaba's* passengers on the shoulders of the *Falaba's* captain, *The Fatherland* says:

> "When *U-28* signaled to him to stop, he failed to obey the command. Under the rules of warfare, the submarine was entitled to torpedo his boat without further notice. The submarine was forced to give chase. The gallant commander of the *U-28*, after a protracted pursuit, nevertheless granted the passengers time to save themselves. This time would have been



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END OF A COMMERCE-RAIDER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The three views show the destruction of the German converted cruiser *Navarra* by the British converted cruiser *Orama*, in the South Pacific. In the topmost picture the *Navarra* has received her death-blow and her crew are pulling away from her sides in the ship's boats. Below, she is seen beginning to list; her decks are on fire, and the water is pouring into her hull through the holes made by shells; her crew are safe on board the *Orama*. In the lowermost picture, taken like the others from the deck of the *Orama*, the *Navarra* is taking her final plunge.

extended but for the fact that the *Falaba* as is evident even from reports swollen with British mendacities, continued to use her wireless, in spite of repeated warnings, in order to summon British war-ships to the destruction of the *U-28*. Possibly the captain's action was inspired by the treacherous tactics of the English Admiralty, which, contrary to international law, attempts to turn all merchantmen into men-of-war, arms them with guns, and advises them to forestall attack by ramming a submarine. One hundred and eleven people have paid the toll for this advice. May the *Olympic* profit by this example. Meanwhile, our advice to Americans is to eschew British ships."

A plea for special privilege for the submarine is also advanced by Count Reventlow, who is quoted in a Berlin dispatch as saying:

"Owing to the narrow range of vision of the submarine through its periscope, compared to the range of its own visibility from the bridge of a destroyer, it is quite possible for a destroyer to perceive it and reach the spot traveling at full speed before the submarine in turn can sight the destroyer and dive for safety.

"It follows necessarily that submarines should show themselves as little as possible on the surface of the water. Recently it has been repeatedly stated that German submarines have summoned British or French steamships to stop and ordered the crew to leave the vessel by signal or megaphone. That is doubtless humane, but it is exceedingly dangerous and may even be suicidal.

"Destroyers so far off or in such a light as to be invisible from a submarine may be lurking or may note the meeting of submarine and steamship and may rapidly approach the spot, hidden perhaps behind the merchant ship. The delay in sinking the merchantman may then easily prove fatal to the submarine."

It is interesting to note that these pleas and arguments do not prove altogether convincing even to the Washington *Post*, a paper whose vigor in denouncing England's treatment of our sea-borne commerce prohibits any suspicion that it is pro-British in its leanings. Says *The Post:*

"It will not do for Germany to assume that because the United States is engaged in a dispute with England regarding the violation of American rights this Government or the American people will condone other violations of their rights by Germany.

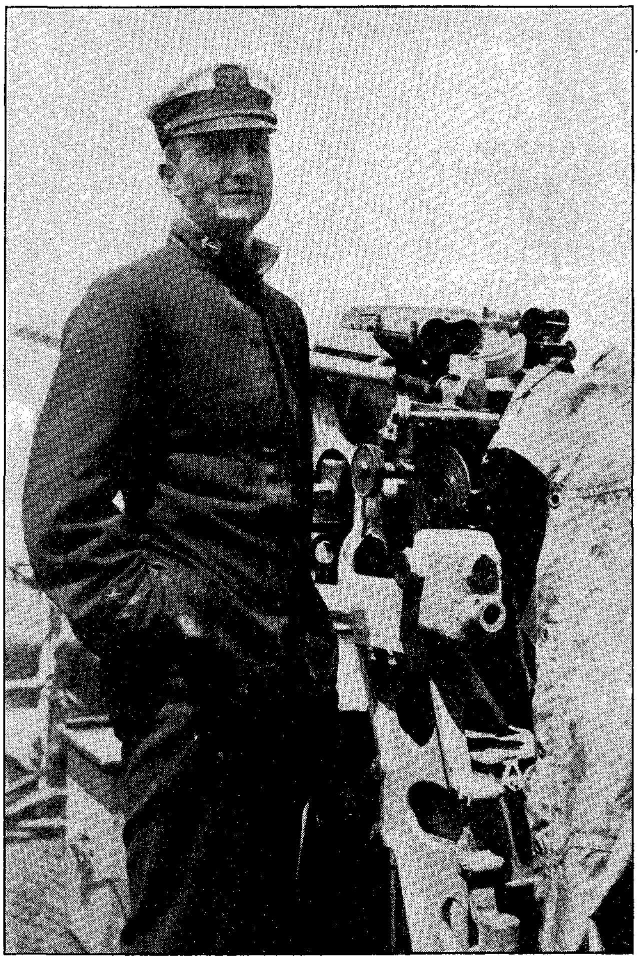
"Americans will resent injuries from Germany as quickly as they will resent them from England. . . . . .

"An American citizen has been killed by the destruction of a British vessel upon which he was a passenger. The vessel was destroyed in violation of the laws of war, without giving the passengers sufficient opportunity to escape.

"Germany can not expect to pursue such tactics and escape serious complications with the United States. The death of American citizens in such circumstances is sure to be followed by trouble between the United States and Germany. It does not matter what the nationality of the vessel may be. Innocent Americans can not be killed without making Germany immediately accountable to this Government."

OUR FIRST SUBMARINE LOSS

While Great Britain has a record of 78 deaths in six submarine disasters, and France 77 in four, the *F-4* is the first American submarine to suffer a serious mishap, and this is "the first time that the life of a man in the American Navy has been sacrificed in underwater maneuvering." Thus pride in the efficiency and good fortune of American submarine designers and navigators accompanies editorial tributes to the young men who went to their mysterious death in Hawaiian waters. For the cause of the accident, it is generally thought, must remain unknown until the official inquiry takes place after the success of the toilsome efforts to bring the sunken submarine to the surface. The *F-4*, as one press-writer puts it, "simply made a plunge while in practise and did not come up again." Or, to quote an official dispatch from Honolulu, "*F-4* left tender at 9 A.M. for submerged run, March 25. Failed to return to surface."



THE COMMANDER OF THE "F-4."

Lieutenant Ede, as he was photographed one day at Honolulu.

For a day or two the Navy Department clung to the hope of recovering her and saving the lives of Lieut. Alfred L. Ede and his twenty men. But no signal from the submarine was seen or heard, and days passed before she was located in some 300 feet of water, a mile and a half outside Honolulu Harbor. The *F-4* was a Holland submarine, 160 feet long, with a displacement of 325 tons, built in 1912. Favorite suggestions as to the nature of the accident are explosion, striking a rock or coral reef, or asphyxiation of the crew by chlorin-gas formed by salt-water leaking through upon the lead and sulfuric acid of the electric-storage batteries.

Before the loss of the *F-4* sixteen fatal submarine disasters were recorded in the world's naval history, according to a list compiled in the Navy Department in Washington. It is printed as follows in the newspapers:

March 18, 1904—*A-1*, British, eleven lost.
June 20, 1904—*Delfin*, Russian, twenty-six lost.
June 8, 1905—*A-8*, British, fourteen lost.
July 6, 1905—*Farfadet*, French, fourteen lost.
October 16, 1906—*Lutin*, French, thirteen lost.
April 26, 1909—*Foca*, Italian, thirteen lost.
June 12, 1909—*Kambala*, Russian, twenty lost.
July 14, 1909—*C-11*, British, thirteen lost.
April 16, 1910—*No. 6*, Japanese, all hands lost.
May 26, 1910—*Pluviôse*, French, twenty-six lost.
January 17, 1911—*U-3*, German, three lost.
February 2, 1912—*A-3*, British, fourteen lost.
June 8, 1912—*Vendémiaire*, French, twenty-four lost.
October 4, 1912—*B-2*, British, fifteen lost.
June 8, 1913—*E-5*, British, three lost.
January 16, 1914—*A-7*, British, eleven lost.

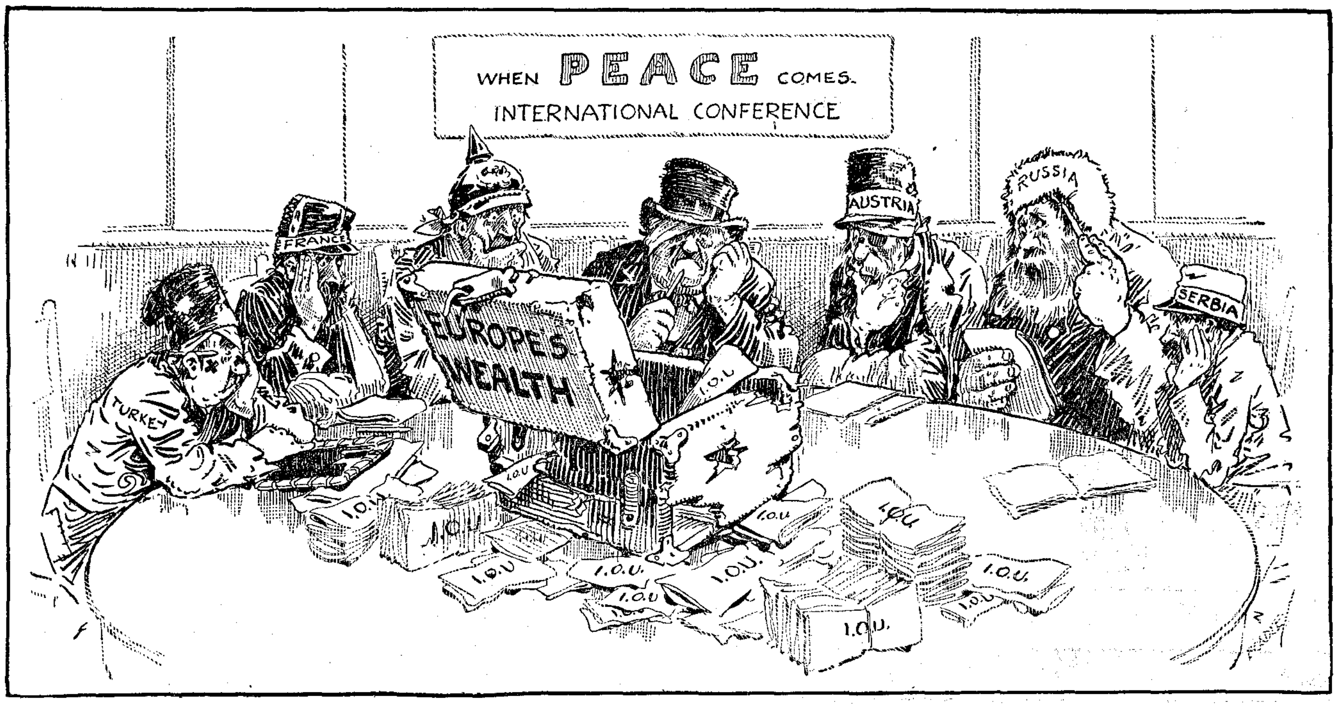
Several of these, the San Francisco *Chronicle* recalls, "disappeared after a dive, as in the case of the *F-4*," tho, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, collisions have been the most fruitful cause of submarine disaster from the beginning. It continues:

> "Some submarines have been lost either through the carelessness of their crews in not closing hatchways or ventilators when they dived; others have suffered from gasoline explosion; others again from faulty construction permitting leakage of water after submergence."

GERMAN PLANS FOR BELGIUM

Official authority is not claimed by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg for his utterances, but his accepted position as Germany's chief spokesman in this country lends weight to what he says. And when he goes on record as being opposed to German inclusion of Belgium in their Empire, it is enough to suggest to the New York *Times* the possibility "that Germany has seen a new light." In a letter to *The Times* dated March 27, he says that while "the harbors of Belgium must be secured by some practical means against British or French invasion, and while Antwerp is most essentially a German port, the German attitude would probably be not to make any attempt to place Belgium within the German Empire." The real significance of this declaration, says a strong supporter of the Allies, writing to several New York papers, is that Dr. Dernburg knows "that the hold of the German forces on Belgium is becoming daily more precarious, that it is now only a matter of weeks when the German armies still entrenched in northeast France and Belgium will find it necessary to fall back to more secure positions inside the boundaries of Germany. Such being the outlook, as Dr. Dernburg well knows, he would wish to have it appear to the American public that the abandonment of Belgian territory is an act of generosity instead of being dictated by that rule of necessity which the German Chancellor falsely invoked as a good and sufficient reason for the invasion of Belgium." On the other hand, a friend of Germany writes to the New York *Evening Post* to say that as long ago as last September he had an interview with a high official at the German Foreign Office in Berlin, in the course of which the probable outcome of the war was discust. "Then and there," he asserts "in the presence of a business associate of mine, the fact was stated that Germany did not intend to retain possession of Belgium, because there was no desire to try to assimilate an alien and foreign population." Further evidence in the same direction is furnished by Dr. Dernburg's *Independent* article of last December, in which he makes statements similar to those given to our press a few days ago. The more recent utterance of the former German Colonial Minister regarding "the unswallowing of Belgium" is quoted as follows in the New York *Times:*

> "I can not speak with authority on this subject, altho I am certainly of the opinion that it has never been to the advantage of any one country to swallow up parts of countries inhabited



IT WON'T TAKE LONG TO DIVIDE THE LOOT.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

by people of different races, different languages, and a different turn of mind.

"On this point we have only to read history, for history shows that attempts of this sort by nations have always become a source of difficulties, internal as well as external. And the trouble between Austria and Italy at this present juncture, as a result of the Italian-speaking parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is a '*mene tekel*,' so to speak."

As Dr. Dernburg's earlier remarks about the unwisdom of the acquisition of non-German territory by his nation have acquired a new interest because of the many recent speculations regarding peace terms, we quote as follows from his article in *The Independent* of December 7, 1914:

"Germany is now holding practically all the land inhabited by the German-speaking population of the world, with the exception of the Baltic provinces of Russia. Whether these could be added to the German Empire would hinge on the question whether they could be defended. A look at the map will show that this must be very difficult. The lack of homogeneity has been a great source of trouble to all the European nations. England has had the Irish trouble (which has been a very potent factor in her going to war). The unrest in Lorraine, and that of about thirty thousand Danes in the north of Schleswig, and the now past differences with several millions of Poles, have given my country considerable trouble. Italy is restive because of a few hundred thousand Italians incorporated into Austria. The Polish question is constantly occupying the Russian mind; so is the Jewish question, which has there more a racial than a religious character. The ardent desire of the Servians to redeem their brethren in Austria has given cause to the present war. So any rearrangement of the European map that would not follow national lines pretty definitely would be only a source of constant friction hereafter."

These words of Dr. Dernburg sound not unlike some recent statements from high English sources. But, he took pains to add, there are two Belgian complications: the fact, as he sees it, that Belgium is simply an Anglo-French stronghold, and that geographically and commercially it is really a part of Germany. Belgium "commands the mouth of the biggest German stream," and "Antwerp is most essentially a German port and the main outlet of the trade of western Germany." And we read further:

"These considerations will probably determine the German attitude. While no attempt is likely to be made to place Belgium within the German Empire alongside of the Kingdoms of Bavaria, of Wurttemberg, and of Saxony, because of her non-German population, the connection between Germany and Belgium must be strengthened by including her into the German Customs Union, as has been the case with Luxemburg ever since 1867; and, furthermore, the harbors of Belgium must be secured by some practical means against British or French invasion. That Belgian neutrality has been an impossibility the past has shown, and so her state of neutrality will probably be lost for all time. On the other hand, such an arrangement would give Germany an opportunity to build up Belgium again industrially, agriculturally, and commercially, and Germany would probably have to engage to provide the necessary financial aid."

And it is interesting to note that such industrial, agricultural, and commercial rebuilding of Belgium is now engaging the attention of the German military authorities. Governor-General von Bissing, in a *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) interview, translated by the New York *Evening Post*, does not betray any German intentions as to the ultimate future of Belgium, but says he is doing his best for the country "during the probably long occupation period." To quote part of his statement:

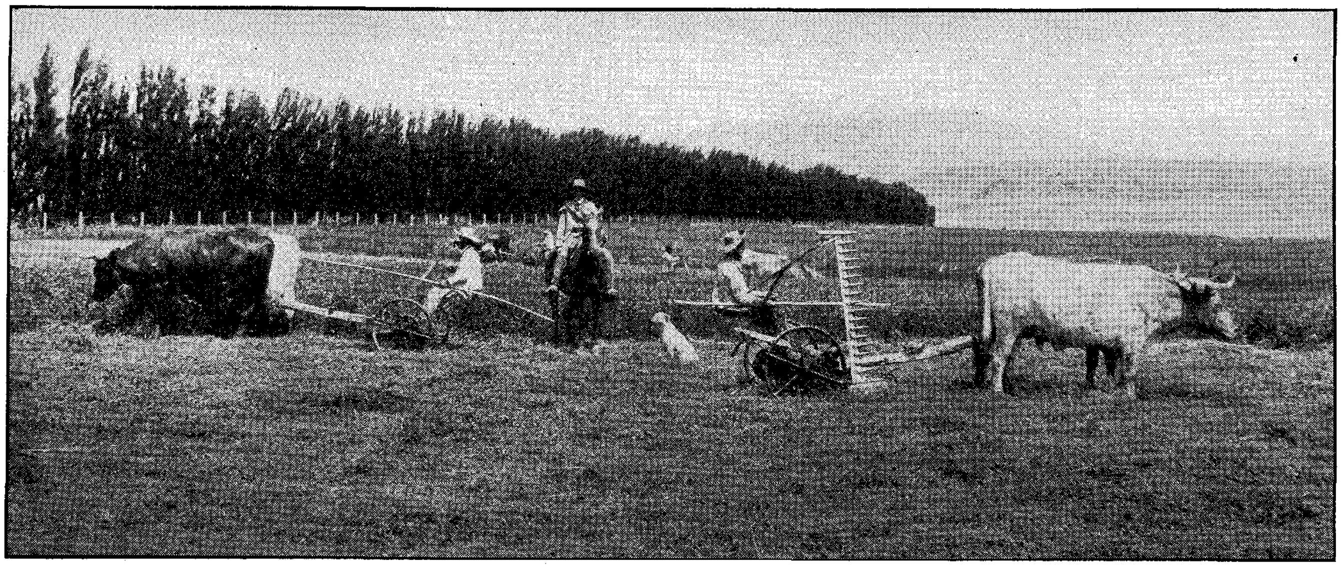
"From the very beginning I have realized that my task is to see that German character, German force, and German work are respected. I hoped to bring back order and calmness to Belgium. If one wants to rule a people, and to make them acknowledge the authority of an undesired Government, one has to take into account their peculiarities. . . . . . .

"I have threatened as little as possible and only inflicted punishment when I have thought it necessary, tho I have had to take sharp measures sometimes, and here and there my hand has been heavily felt.

"I have tried with all my might to restore the economic life and have had some success, especially with agriculture. In my personal manner toward the Belgians I have never allowed myself to be led away by a feeling of revenge for acts from which our troops have had to suffer, on the part of a badly governed people, altho for a man who, at heart and soul, is a German soldier, this has been very difficult. I have always tried to keep Belgium in a state of peace and calm, which shall last during the probably long occupation period. We must try and work so that in future Belgium will not be so dependent on imports. With this idea, I have changed the methods of agriculture, reducing the amount of sugar-beet grown in favor of corn and potatoes.

"In the neighborhood of Malines, particularly, I have given them much help in getting the crop of early potatoes necessary both here and in Germany. Everything that we undertake here would be very much easier if the Belgians knew what is going to be the fate of their country."

Thus, to quote a typical German utterance in a *Kölnische Zeitung* article on conditions in Belgium, "the firm, unobtrusive, and iron hand which leads the fortunes of this orphaned nation intervenes everywhere for good."



AMERICAN MOWING-MACHINES IN A CHILEAN CLOVER-FIELD.

MENACE OF THE "GOOD" TRUST

THE "LIGHT OF REASON" that was directed upon the Antitrust Act in the Oil and Tobacco cases was popularly supposed to show that this law condemned only the "bad" trusts, and left the "good" trusts unendangered. That was four years ago. Now it rests with the United States Supreme Court to decide whether there can be such a thing as a "good trust" under our antitrust laws, so we gather from editorial comment and Washington press correspondence. For in appealing from the Circuit Court's dissolution decree the International Harvester Company protests its goodness. Its avowed purpose in organizing was not "restraint of trade," but the spread of foreign trade and greater economy in the domestic trade. In conducting its business, prices have not been raised, nor wages lowered, nor the quality of products degraded, nor competitors opprest. Can such benevolence be illegal under any reasonable interpretation of statutes? Attorney-General Gregory not only meets this issue squarely in the brief for the Government, but he defines at some length the antitrust policy of the present Administration. There can be no "good trust," he declares; any combination which controls its field of trade is thereby interfering with the natural operation of the law of competition, and must therefore be held illegal. If such combination is to be permitted to exist, and only the demonstrated "abuse" of its power to be prohibited, then, according to Mr. Gregory, the "despotic organization of industry" will be enthroned, the great rush toward concentration will be renewed, and, if it is continued, liberty itself will be imperiled. As for the Harvester Company, two facts are held to justify its dissolution: It sells to American farmers not only 80 or 90 per cent. of their harvesting machinery, but most of their manure-spreaders, wagons, disk harrows, corn-shellers, farm engines, hay-presses, and the like. And, secondly, it attained this dominating position in the market not through any process of natural "growth from within," but through the combination by a single stroke of great competing concerns like the McCormick, Deering, Champion, Plano, and Milwaukee companies. The Harvester Trust, observes the New York *World* (Dem.), "may be philanthropic," may have "fought at Armageddon," may have had favor in high places, "but if it deliberately created a monopoly, it is a lawbreaker and must be treated as such." Business men, it adds, who want to know more about the Administration's attitude toward "big business" will "find instruction in Mr. Gregory's argument":

> "He raises no issue with business merely because it is big. He offers no objection to growth from within that is presumably lawful. What he asks of the Court is condemnation of a conspiracy which admittedly stifled competition from without."

Mr. Gregory disputes the Harvester Company's arguments that the combination was necessary to promote foreign trade, and cites figures in support of his assertion. He describes the acquisition of some of the competing companies, and charges that the combination of the five big companies "controlled an overwhelming preponderance of the trade in harvester machines," and that the "necessary and admitted result was to suppress combination among them." Turning to the more general subject of the purpose of the Antitrust Law, the Attorney-General says that Congress was moved by two main considerations in passing it:

> "First, the desire to preserve the competitive system of industry.
>
> "Secondly, the conviction that that system was threatened by the undue concentration of economic power resulting chiefly from the unrestricted right of combination.
>
> "Congress also had in mind the political and social evils which would result if powerful combinations were permitted to assume control of the industries of the country."

The idea that we must wait until a trust injures somebody before we set the law in motion against it is scouted by Mr. Gregory in these words:

> "The fundamental contention of the defendants and of the dissenting Judge below, namely, that the Antitrust Act prohibits only those combinations
>
>> which are unduly injurious to the public by (1) raising the prices to the consumers of the articles they affect; (2) limiting their production; (3) deteriorating their quality; (4) decreasing the wages of the laborers and the prices of the materials required to produce them, or (5) practising unfair and oppressive treatment of competitors (I. R. 101),
>
> loses sight entirely of this broader purpose and basis of the Act. It fails to take into account that the view of public policy upon which Congress legislated was not to wait until the evils of undue concentration of economic power have occurred or become imminent and then attempt to restrain them, but to prevent their occurrence by striking at undue concentration of economic power itself.
>
> "Apparently Congress saw no substantial danger through the growth of a single business from within, no matter how large it might become in that way; even tho, for example, through greater efficiency, energy, or resources, and consequent ability to offer a better grade of product than that of its competitors or the same grade of product at a lower price, a corporation might come to possess the trade to the very point of controlling the market for the time being. Monopolistic power so attained

AMERICAN BINDERS GATHERING AN ITALIAN HARVEST.

would be so rare and in its field so limited that it might safely be ignored.

"But Congress intended that every combination which interferes or threatens to interfere with the normal and effective operation of the law of competition in trade should be prohibited.

"If the defendant's argument prevails, if corporate combinations, however comprehensive, do not come within the purview of the Act unless, and only so far as, they demonstrably 'abuse' their power, the inevitable result will be the renewal of that great rush toward concentration which proceeded with ever-accelerating rapidity until checked by the decision of this Court in the Northern Securities case.

"If makers of harvesting machinery may unite as here, why may not makers of every other species of machinery do likewise? And why may not all these lesser combinations be integrated into one supercombination of all the metal-working industries?

"What would prevent, indeed, the creation of combinations with power to control the market for every necessary of life—food, coal, oil, metal, textile fabrics, etc.,—or alliances among all these combinations under the control of a few great masters of industry? . . . . . .

"The controversy in this case, therefore, is fundamental. The question is: Shall the competitive system continue—shall '*competition, not combination*, be the law of trade'?"

This reasoning is attacked by various opposition papers as "mere generalizing," "merest personal opinions." Mr. Gregory, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "did not base his plea on the law, either the Sherman or the Clayton Act, but on his idea of the motives that inspired the Congress in enacting the latter." The Attorney-General, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) tells its readers, "now stands on the original contention, before the discovery of the rule of reason, that combination which restrains competition is unlawful." *The Times* takes direct issue with Mr. Gregory when it declares:

"There is no such antagonism between combination and competition that the country must choose between them. . . . The preservation of competition at the cost of extinction of combination would be such a calamity that the law would be repealed if the situation called for it, to the extent of overthrowing any party or Administration which insisted upon the logic, in defiance of experience, in the Attorney-General's brief."

This suit, in *The Wall Street Journal's* opinion, should never have been brought—

"No competitor has complained of the Harvester Corporation. It is not alleged to have exacted extortionate prices, and the quality of its product gives it an assured market at home and abroad. Perhaps the Supreme Court will now take the opportunity to decide whether increasing and assuring trade can by any stretch of words or legal technicality be construed into restraining it."

ST. GEORGE AND THE "WAGON"

IN RUSSIA'S BAN on vodka and France's restriction of the use of spirituous liquors the war has already emphasized in dramatic fashion the new view of the relation between drink and efficiency, and now England is turning in the same direction. "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink," declares Lloyd-George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, "and, so far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." "If we are to settle with German militarism we must first of all settle with drink," he adds. This startling opinion finds its explanation in another statement of the Chancellor that the war is going to be fought out "in the workshops of France and Great Britain," and that the intemperate use of alcohol by workers in the ship-building, ammunition, and equipment industries, and by dockers and others connected with the transportation of troops and munitions, is crippling England in her military operations. Lloyd-George, with the backing of the Admiralty and the War Office, advocates an act of Parliament entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicants while the war lasts, and in the meantime the King and Kitchener have set the nation an example of voluntary self-denial by banishing alcohol from their households. In a letter to Lloyd-George announcing the King's willingness to institute this reform "so that no difference shall be made, so far as his Majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question," the royal secretary writes:

"It is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary reenforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front. A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war."

"Hats off to King George and Lord Kitchener," exclaims the Rev. Dr. Billy Sunday, who "rejoices to see England on the firing-line for temperance." Lloyd-George expresses the belief that "nothing but root-and-branch methods would be of the slightest avail," and in this view he is backed by the British Employers' Association; but the liquor interests argue that the King has shown a better way, and that a wave of voluntary and patriotic temperance is now likely to sweep over England. A circular issued by a brewers' organization asks: "If the workers are deprived of what is actually to them a necessary part of their daily food, are we not likely to be faced with dangers enormously greater than that at present?"

MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK IS NOT HAILED as an innovator or a pioneer, but as "the latest convert" to an American idea, by the newspapers commenting on the recent passage of a widowed mothers' pension law by the legislature. The aim of such legislation is to restore to their mothers children who are now in institutions, by paying to the mothers about the same amount as it now costs the State to support them. This form of relief, the Springfield *Republican* reminds us, "reached its first important development in this country, and is likely to remain for some time America's most important contribution to the modern problem of social insurance which, in its several divisions, has received very much more attention in Europe than here." It was about five years ago, as the New York *Times* reviews the history of such legislation, that

> "Judge E. E. Porterfield, of Kansas City, on his own initiative sought a remedy for child-poverty. He asked and procured from the Missouri legislature a widowed mothers' pension law, not for the whole State, but for Jackson County alone. That was the first. Next, Henry Neil induced the Illinois legislature to enact a similar law. That was the second."

Since then the idea spread until it was adopted in one form or another by twenty-two States before the action of the New York State legislature. Under the New York law no mother will be paid for the care of each child more than would be allowed if the child were placed in an institution—$2.50 per week in New York City. Children will be pensioned up to 16 years. Relief is to be given only after careful inquiry, and cases must be reinvestigated every six months. If a child takes out working papers the pension stops. Mr. Richard Neustadt, of the commission which investigated the subject previous to the passage of the bill, says, as reported in the New York *Times*:

> "The bill is designed to help those mothers who are just above the institutional grade, and in many cases only a little help will be necessary. In other cases the full pension may be required to enable the mother to give up employment and give her entire time to the care of her brood. Last year, when the commission investigated, it found that 3,290 children of widowed mothers had been committed for poverty only. . . . . . .
>
> "This law will not mean the end of institutions for child-care, but the principle of the bill means their end, and it is the beginning of a system of home care for dependent children."

The New York *Evening Post* says that in States where it has been tried the mothers' pension system costs less per child than the similar relief given by private agency in New York. Hence, there is "reason for regarding the bill as a measure of economy, considering it simply as a part of poor-relief." But, it adds:

> "The larger view of it is a guaranty of such proper home-training for children, and such relief to widows from the fear of poverty, as would be socially desirable even at increased expense. The bill has its opponents in those who believe it will discourage thrift and encroach on the domain of private charity. But the settlements and a number of charitable organizations have supported it, the recent commission of inquiry elicited many weighty arguments for the trial of mothers' pensions, and the experience of other States has by no means been unfavorable."

On the other hand, the New York *Sun* doubts "the advisability of this experiment in paternalism." Not the least thing to be considered, it thinks, "is the pauperizing tendency of such laws." Moreover, "well-informed sociologists do not give the present test their approval." In the lower branch of the State legislature, one of the eight assemblymen who voted against the measure said, as quoted in the press:

> "This is a move to encourage and increase poverty, rather than to remedy it. It is an entering-wedge for bills to pension old people, women who have lost their husbands, and every one else who hasn't a big income. It will encourage loafing and tend to make in the State an aristocracy because it creates a privileged class."

The theory of widows' pension seems sound enough to the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, but in practise, it says:

> "The plan has not always worked out as satisfactorily as it does in theory. Massachusetts, which has tested it, finds a number of defects. In all cases there seem to be too many applicants and the cost excessive; again, it has been difficult to fix the responsibility of the mothers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MEXICO could use its hemp-crop to good advantage at home.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

LEANDER could not swim the Hellespont nowadays without hitting a mine.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ANOTHER 100,000 prisoners captured. "It's not war—it's immigration," said a Japanese general.—*New York Press.*

GERMANS forbidden pie have the sympathy of a whole host of "deserving Democrats" in the same fix.—*Washington Post.*

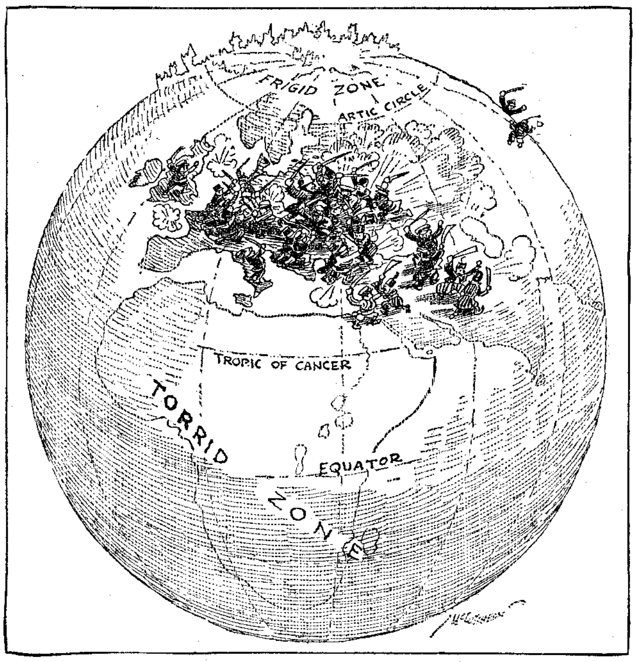
THE Germans' war-cry, "Punish England," must have started after they had perused an issue of *Punch.*—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Colorado politicians who attacked Judge Ben Lindsey know now how the Russian generals who attack von Hindenburg feel.—*Kansas City Times.*

RIDDER says "Germany has a food-supply which can be sustained for an incalculable time." "Incalculable" is perhaps what the Germans are worrying about.—*Wall Street Journal.*

FIFTEEN hundred arrests for bribery in the Japanese election show that Nippon is rapidly emerging from the gloom of despotism into the full light of self-government.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE "yellow peril" bears a new face in view of the winning of the Yale oratorical prize by a Chinese student and the "spelling down" of a class of erudite Oregonians by a Japanese girl.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*



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THE INTEMPERATE ZONE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

WOULD Billy Sunday consider an offer to perform at Terre Haute?—*Indianapolis Star.*

IT'S a persistent caller that's knocking at the door of Turkey.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AT the general election in Japan, 1,500 persons were arrested for bribery. Indiana papers please copy.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WE shall suspend judgment, however, until we can inspect the next election-returns from Philadelphia.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"NEW-YORKER Arrested for Acting Strangely on Street-Car."—Probably gave up his seat to a woman.—*Philadelphia North American.*

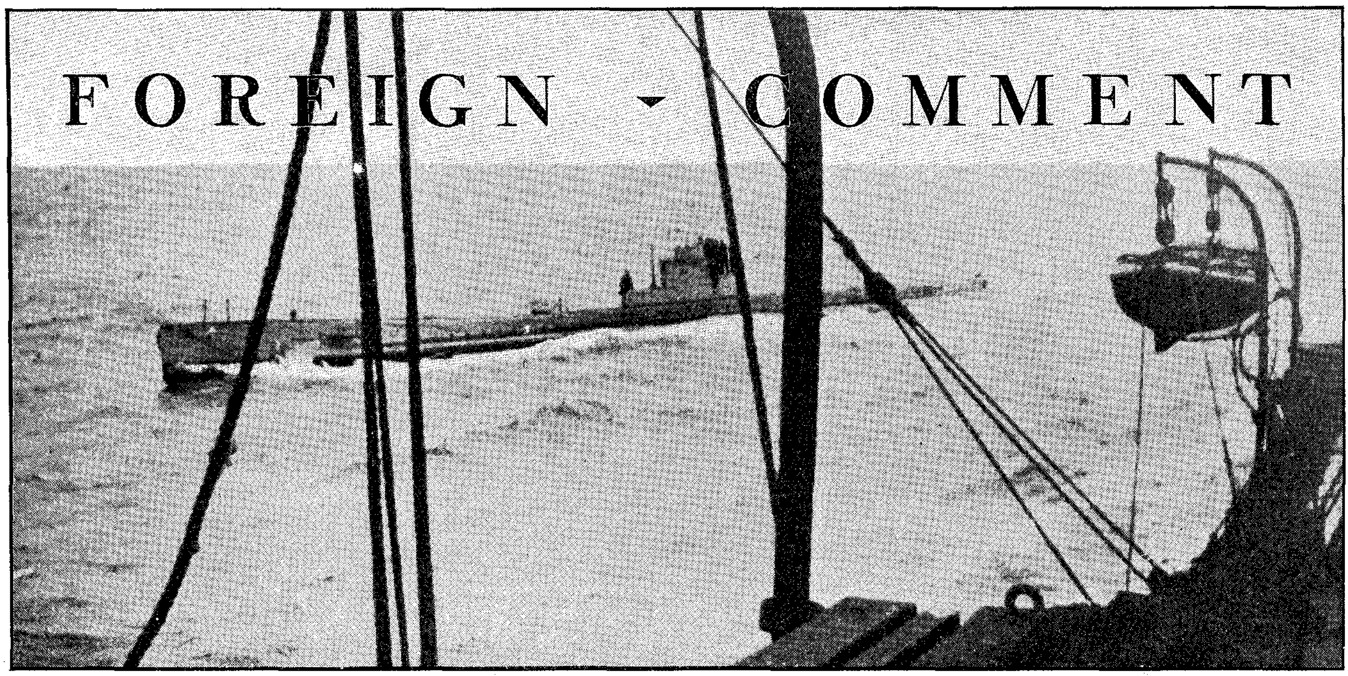
IF only the belligerents could be induced to regard neutral rights as highly as they regard neutral foodstuffs!—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

AMERICAN missionaries in Turkey are reported to be in grave danger. A significant indication that conditions over there have returned to normal.—*Boston Transcript.*

THOSE Colorado politicians who have been attacking Judge Lindsey now begin to experience the thrills of the man who sat down on a cactus-plant to spank a porcupine.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE surrender of Przemysl will afford little relief to the telegraph editor. The war-maps show that from Przemysl the Russian armies will advance on to Jaroslau, Czestochova, Tonaszof, Petokof, and Rzeszof, before reaching Crackow.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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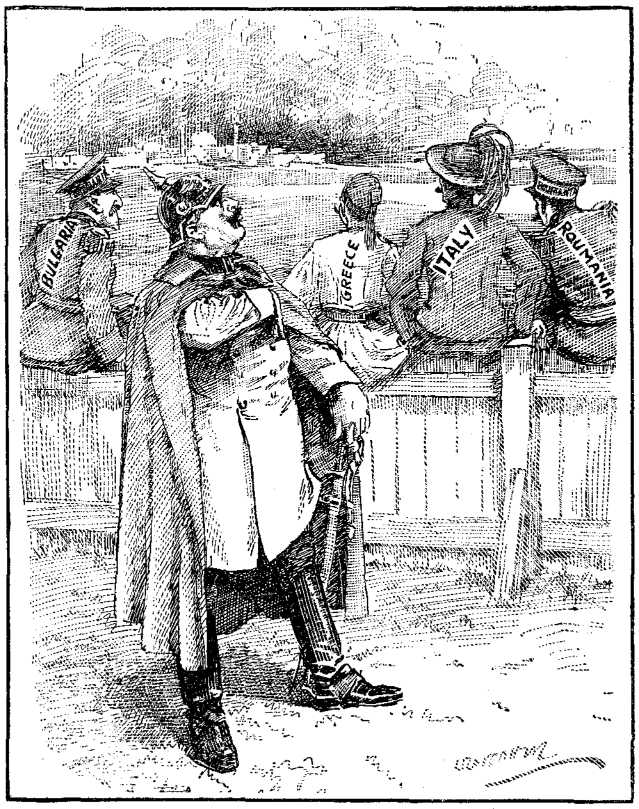
THE TERROR OF THE SEAS: GERMAN SUBMARINE ABOUT TO SINK A BRITISH TRADER.

This remarkable and daring photograph of the German submarine *U-29* was taken from the deck of the SS. *Headlands*, off the Scilly Islands, at the entrance to the English Channel, ten minutes before the undersea-boat sank her with a torpedo.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

A PRECARIOUS SEAT on the fence has been assumed by four not inconsiderable Powers, and cable dispatches say any one of them is likely at any moment to topple over on the Allies' side. In each case neutrality will not be abandoned, we are told, until the Allies or the Central Powers make an offer so tempting that it can not be refused. Italy, the greatest of these, has been wobbling for months, and Italian statesmen have assured Germany that, if only Austria could be induced to cede the provinces of Trentino and Trieste, then Italy would have no great difficulty in preserving her balance. Roumania, we are assured, is only waiting for Italy to act, Bulgaria is waiting for the bids to go higher, while Greece, it is said, wants a new slice of Turkey, but fears to go to war lest she lose what she has already gained. According to the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News*, Italy is still sitting tight, hoping that Austria will raise the "ante." He writes:

"In spite of the undoubted failure of Prince von Bülow's negotiations, I am informed that Italy's intervention, altho practically decided upon, is not imminent and is not likely to take place before the end of April, since in the meantime things may happen which may alter the situation and render possible the realization of Italy's aspirations without war."



ON THE FENCE.

ALL HIGHEST (*to certain neutrals*)—"About——turn!" (*They sit tight.*)
—*Punch* (London).

Meanwhile Berlin has strong hopes of securing Italian neutrality to the end of the war, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks:

"It is not always possible to follow the example of Brennus and throw only the sword into the scales. There is no lack of means of rendering easier the task of the Italian Government in maintaining a strict neutrality and diminishing thereby the dangers which threaten German and Austrian interests from the direction of the Balkans."

Among the Balkan Powers, Bulgaria is brutally frank, and asks, without a trace of hesitation, "What is there in it for us?" Thus the Sofia *Volia*, the organ of the party in power, says:

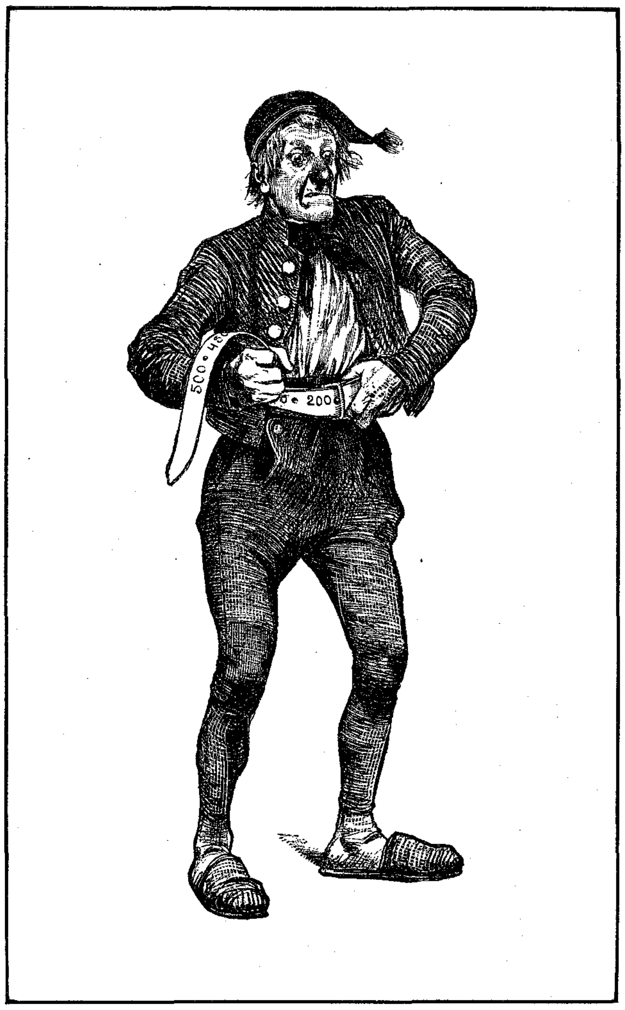
"If the Entente Powers believe in the strength of the Bulgarian Army, why do they not previously state in concrete form what compensation Bulgaria will obtain on going into action? Every Bulgarian will march where he is led when he knows the reward is guaranteed."

In Greece, Mr. Venizelos, who has been the real ruler of Greece for many years past and is reputed one of the shrewdest statesmen in Europe, resigned office because the King refused to abandon neutrality. In an interview with the Athens correspondent of the London *Morning Post* he said that the intervention of Greece on the side of the Allies was inevitable, and continued:

"The new Government must, before it is too late, adopt this policy of action. I doubled the area of Greece. Mr. Gounaris can now quadruple it. If the Government embrace this policy I give a formal assurance, as leader of the Parliamentary majority, that I will give them my full and loyal support in the pursuance of this line of action. The quicker a decision is taken the greater will the advantages to Greece's interests be. In the King's military genius and the army's devotion the nation has unbounded confidence, and it is unimportant whether a Venizelos or a Gounaris is in power."

GERMANY AS A LAND OF PLENTY

"ALL TWADDLE, this starvation talk," says Maximilian Harden, the editor of the brilliant Berlin *Zukunft*, and his opinion coincides with that of several British editors who for some time past have been saying that, despite all reports to the contrary, there never has been a serious shortage of food in Germany. The British idea is that these starvation tales "have been engineered to arouse American sympathy," but Herr Harden is quite of another opinion. He thinks that it is a "campaign merely intended to arouse hatred of England," and having branded it as an untruth, he proceeds to tear it to pieces in his characteristic fashion. He says:



THE 200-GRAM BREAD-RATION.

THE GERMAN MICHEL—"Well, I shall have to pull in my belt another hole." —*De Amsterdammer.*

> "Even in the brains of serious German folk there has grown up the crazy theory that the German standard of living has depreciated. Everywhere appeals, lectures, instructions, warnings about our food. Eat K. and KK. bread. (The Paris wits are making fine jokes about it.) Never scorn dry crusts. Cook your potatoes in their skins. Save your kitchen refuse. Don't let that grocer's boy cross your threshold. If we don't eat the pigs, the pigs will eat us. No flour on Sundays! Take your bread-tickets to the restaurant! The patriotic duty of the housewife! The bread-ticket in the palace of the Hohenzollerns! War-cookery! Nationalize the potato! War cook-books!
>
> "Female busybodies with an itch for notoriety tell us what a delightful morsel can be made from the eye and tail of a herring (God punish England). Eat your mess yourself, you advertising chatterbox.
>
> "All this twaddle injures Germany. Are we in danger of famine? This firebrand was merely meant to inflame the hatred against England."

The editor of the *Zukunft* then proceeds to investigate the real state of affairs and paints the following vivid picture of actual conditions:

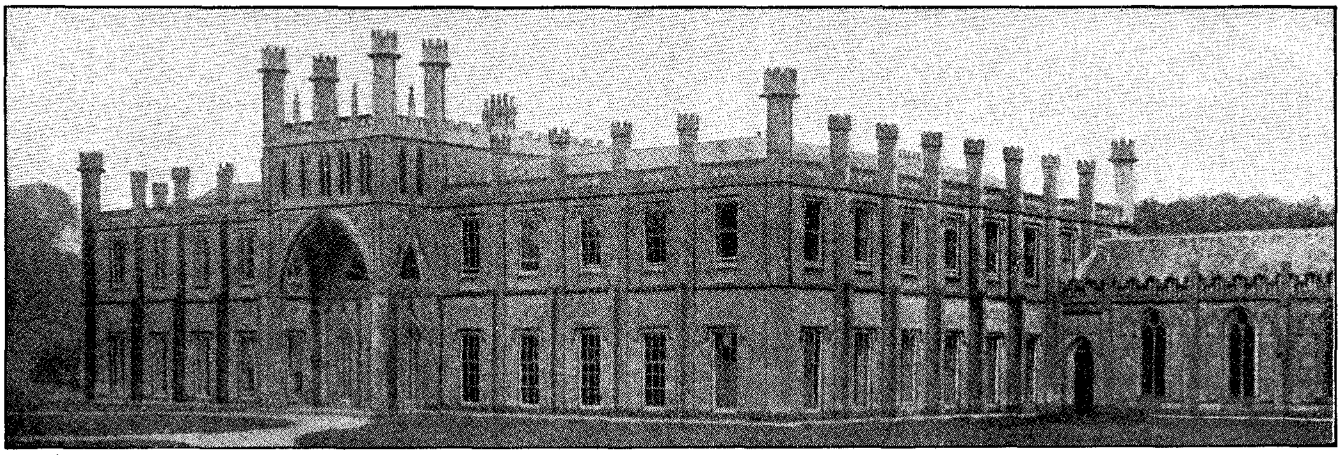
> "Even if the war were to last over another winter, we should never be reduced to the straits of the Parisians in 1871 who had to serve up dogs, cats, and rats as meals for human beings. Nay. Hundreds of thousands live to-day more lavishly than in peace times. They live even disgustingly well. In peace times the husband drank or loafed. Now he is with the colors and sends home the pay he can not use, while the landlord and many a creditor must wait for their money. Churches, societies, clubs, and private persons open their purses wide.
>
> "What's for dinner? Roast goose, apple pie, meringues with cream, canned asparagus, trout, chocolate, and cake. Off goes the woman to Tietz's, Jandorf's, and other department stores bargain-hunting. She drops in on the fortune-teller. ('You will receive a letter.') Next a visit to the movies. ('Her Last Dance,' 'The Submarine's Guardian Angel,' 'The Latest War Films.') This is no uncommon day.
>
> "Plenty of employment. Foodstuffs packed to the ceiling. Cakes enough to withstand a siege of children. Milk, fruit, bacon, beer, fish, vegetables, tongue, sausage, wine, cheese—everything the daintiest feeder could wish for. All the streets are bright. All the cafés are full at 4 P.M. Two dozen theaters open. Hundreds of movies. Concerts, circus. Spring jackets and 'between-season' hats. Why, the thing is like a fair. And yet German lips prattle about famine!"

Herr Harden, it might be said, is almost too picturesque to be reliable, but next comes the *Vossische Zeitung*, the staid and reliable "Aunty Voss," as the Berliners call it, with ample confirmation:

> "We are well provided with the means of living and our financial and industrial armor is as sound as ever. In spite of war, German trade and industry are well provided with work and willing hands, and even the traffic in luxuries has not entirely ceased. The transport of goods on the railroads is only a little behind its normal volume. Our mines have no lack of skilled workmen. Our smelting-furnaces are working up to 62 per cent. of their capacity, as compared with 55 per cent. for the American furnaces, and the regulated output of the iron-works enables higher prices to be obtained all along the line. We may truly say that there is no crisis.
>
> "Best of all is the position of the Reichsbank. Week by week a steady stream of gold reaches it from our home exchange. The gold reserve since the beginning of the war until now has stood at an enormous sum. The paper money of the bank is covered to the extent of 48 per cent. by gold, a fact which we can view with all the greater pride since the paper of France is only covered to the extent of 40 per cent. In the same way our 'Three per cent.' State loans stand at 70¼, whereas the French Rentes are down to 68¼."

HAMBURG'S WICKEDNESS—While the rest of Germany has cast from its bosom all things English, Hamburg still has a cherished vice to which it clings with all the obstinacy of hardened wickedness. This is nothing less than an inordinate affection for the succulent but indigestible English plum pudding, and to such a pass have things come that the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, once the organ of Bismarck, feels it a duty to administer a sharp rebuke to the erring city. It says:

> "With feelings of shame we have to state that the preference for everything foreign which existed among the people, in Hamburg also, at the outbreak of the war, has not been entirely eradicated. One of the largest stores here informs us that ladies insist upon buying clothes of French origin or of fabrics made in England.
>
> "A famous Hamburg provision store has for years past sold plum puddings and other English delicacies, which were really made in Germany, but were enclosed in wrappers which bear English inscriptions. This year the proprietor had the labels covered with a slip bearing the words 'Made in Germany.' At Christmas these puddings had scarcely any sale because the customers refused to buy them on the ground that they were not 'genuine English.'
>
> "A store which recently announced that in future all English 'sporting articles' would be replaced by goods made in Germany was at once besieged by people who bought up the whole of the English stock for fear they would not be able to get the 'real English sporting goods' at a later date."



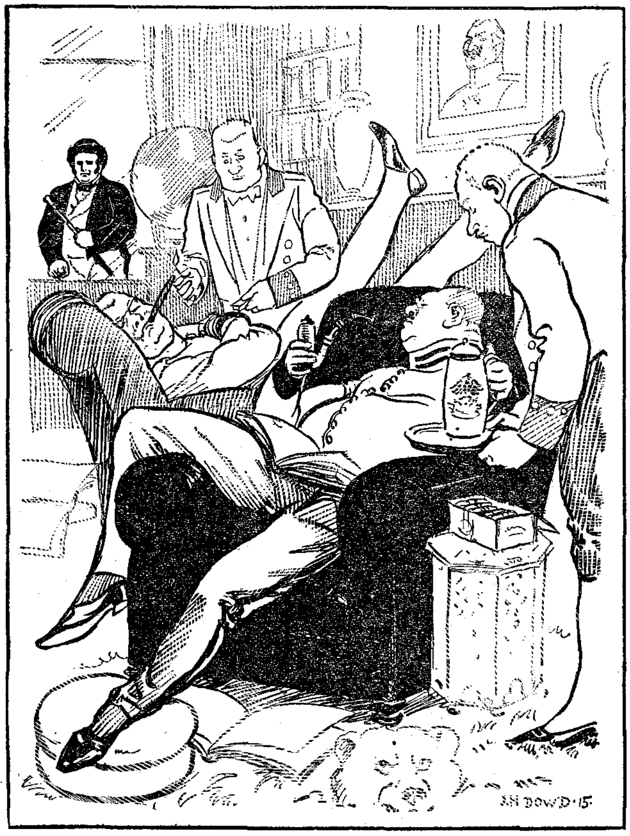
DONINGTON HALL, AN ENGLISH PRISON FOR GERMAN OFFICERS.

PAMPERED PRISONERS

ENGLAND IS SEETHING with indignation over what the newspapers call the "pampering of prisoners" and the treatment of German captives in England is angrily contrasted with the storied hardships which English prisoners in Germany are said to endure. The London papers are full of letters of protest against the Government's purchase of a mansion in Leicestershire called Donington Hall, formerly the seat of a British peer, which has been fitted up for the reception of captured German officers at a cost of some $65,000. In the columns of the London *Times* we find the following report of a discussion of the question in the House of Commons:

"Mr. Tennant (Under Secretary for War) said he was now able to mention the main items of expenditure for fitting up Donington Hall for German officer prisoners. Complete tests of the drainage were made by agents, and their report revealed the fact that an entire overhaul was necessary. No more was done than was necessary. As to repairs of the house, it had been unoccupied for many years, and in some places the walls showed signs of decay. No decoration nor unnecessary work was done. Two baths were installed in one room, which was at the rate of one bath for fifty officers—not an extravagant allowance. An additional boiler was put in for supplying the baths. In regard to electric lighting, that was necessary to illuminate the barbed-wire fence at night. As there was no artificial light in the house it was considered that the most economical plan was to install electric light in the house also. As the large bedrooms were distinctly crowded, wooden huts were erected to accommodate twelve officers each. Each officer had a camp-bed, a plain washstand, and a cheap chest of drawers, so that the style of furnishing corresponded with that of servants' bedrooms, and could not be described as luxurious. No billiard-tables had been provided. The majority of the servants were housed in a large loft over the coach-house. The estimated cost of putting up the huts for prisoners, of providing the fence and furniture, etc., was over $100,000. The number provided for now at Donington Hall include 320 prisoner officers, 105 prisoner servants, and 160 staff and guard; total, 585. By putting up extra huts for more persons a total of 700 could be accommodated. When the place was full the rent would come out at about $3.75 per head per annum.

"Mr. Hume-Williams asked the Under Secretary for War whether as soon as the electric light had been suitably installed at Donington Hall for the use of German officers and their servants, it would become possible to extend a similar convenience to the English officers and men in the Hyde Park barracks at Knightsbridge; and why it was necessary to provide electric lighting for the Germans when one of our principal barracks for Englishmen had been so long without it."



PRISONERS DE LUXE.

JOHN BULL—"I don't want to treat them as they do our prisoners in Germany—but this is going a bit too far."

—*St. James's Gazette* (London).

While the official account of the quarters provided for the captured officers does not suggest any epicurean luxuries, it is evident that public opinion thinks too much consideration has been shown. As a sample of the feeling aroused in England we may quote two letters appearing in the London *Morning Post*. Sir William Richmond, the eminent painter, writes:

"The action of the Government in regard to Donington Hall is weak, foolish, and wrong, to use no stronger expression.

"Weak, because it is an attempt to curry favor among our enemies. Foolish, because they only laugh at the effeminate sentiment of which it is an expression. Wrong, because the nation's money spent upon granting luxuries to our enemies in our own land, which they would devastate to-morrow if they could, is money misspent and in an unpatriotic cause.

"People are asking, and no wonder, whose friends in high places these pampered German officers are.

"A question which reflects dishonor and implies mistrust. Honor, and absolutely unsullied, we demand of the Government in return for Trust.

"Any deflection from a straight and clear path of duty to the country will be visited on the Government by and by with rigid examination and stern resolve."

An indignant letter comes from "The Mother of a Private in Kitchener's Army," who says:

"There are many men who have given up comfortable, refined homes, and sacrificed much to fight for their King and country, and their friends can not but feel intense indignation at such luxurious quarters being provided for German officer prisoners at Donington Hall, while leaking huts, no baths, and elementary sanitary arrangements are considered good enough for the brave fellows who have come forward in their country's hour of need."

In the same issue *The Morning Post* publishes a long account of life in the English Prisoners' Camp at Ruhleben from the pen of an exchanged prisoner who seems to write in a fair and unprejudiced way and absolves his German captors from the charge of wilful mishandling which has been brought against them more than once in the English press. At the same time, he says, the German conception of the English appetite is not quite accurate and the "food is not quite sufficient in quantity and quality."

POLITICAL MUTTERINGS IN RUSSIA

THE GOLDEN PROMISES of sweeping reform made by the Russian Government at the beginning of the war have not yet been fulfilled, and the progressive papers are beginning to show distinct signs of restlessness. An iron-bound censorship of the press prevents any very outspoken criticism of the bureaucracy, yet several influential papers have given the Government a distinct hint that, if the present state of political truce is to continue, it is time that some evidence was forthcoming to show that the promised reforms are more than a tempting bait to keep the people quiet. Thus the *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, the leading Liberal organ in Moscow, writes these thinly veiled warnings to the Government:

"Of course, under the conditions of the present moment it is hardly possible to expect, or even to wish for, the immediate introduction of reforms of a legislative character. But even with the unavoidable stoppage of legislative functions, positive and tangible proofs of a decisive turn in our internal policies are possible and highly important. The unity of all the population of the Empire . . . has revealed the impossibility of continuing the old policy. The cessation of the internal strife of itself gave rise to the hope of the liquidation of the grave consequences of this strife which are hanging over a multitude of Russian citizens. If the country has reorganized in the face of the terrible danger, then a shifting of positions within the ranks of the Government forces seems natural.

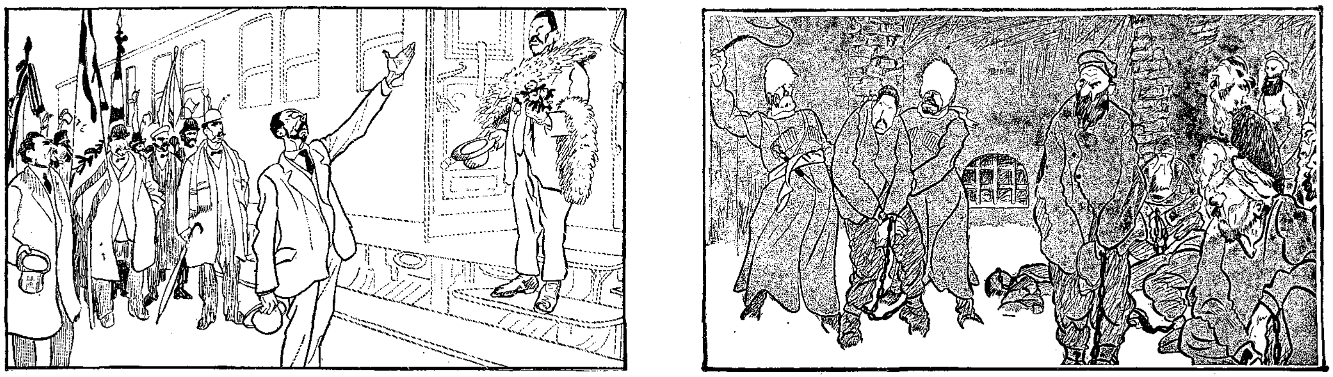
"The hopes and expectations which follow from the above at first seemed to have some foundation in facts of political reality. Significant symptoms of a change to a new course manifested themselves in the sphere of the Polish question. But this very circumstance has made the expectation of similar symptoms in other spheres of life still more keen. Their absence creates in certain sensitive social circles doubts and perplexity. . . . The removal of these doubts would tend greatly to augment the energy and firmness which are so necessary in all social elements for the fulfilment of the responsible duties to the Fatherland imposed upon them by the war. The remission of past political offenses in a generous act of amnesty, the removal of the burdensome results of religious and racial disabilities, and the discontinuance of those administrative measures which hamper the activity of society and affect most gravely the condition of the working class—these are the expectations whose fulfilment would now be in complete accord with the great problem facing the Russian people, the problem of bending all moral and material efforts for the defense of the Fatherland, and would lighten the successful solution of that problem."

The trial, conviction, and exile of the revolutionary Bourtzef, who returned from safety in Paris at the outbreak of the war to offer his services to his Fatherland, have raised, we are told, a most insistent demand for an amnesty for political offenders This demand, we are informed, is supported by all schools of thought, with the solitary exception of the most conservative branch of the reactionaries. The Moscow *Golos Moskvy*, an Octoberist organ, voices this sentiment when it says:

"Those Russian parties which until now have been considered antigovernmental, and therefore 'illegal,' have proved their loyalty and ability to sacrifice their blood and life for their Fatherland. Their mistakes and even crimes—if there were such—are a matter of the past, of the irrevocable past, redeemed by the noble deeds of the present. . . . Now, in the face of the great trial which fell to Russia's lot, has not the time arrived to conclude a lasting internal peace, to liquidate the recent mistakes and regrettable misunderstandings? With what great joy would the heart of every Russian be filled if he should be able to say with pride that at this moment there are no political offenders in Russia, that the old mistakes and crimes are forgiven, and that there can not be new ones in the unforgetable minutes of moral uplift and patriotic enthusiasm!"

Nor is the demand for reforms confined to that section of radical thought which we in America think of vaguely as revolutionary, for Mr. Stolypin, brother of the late Premier, has published an article in the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* in which he severely criticizes the Government for upholding the stringent regulations concerning the hampering and harassing "rights of domicile" of wounded Jewish soldiers and calls for a more liberal handling of the whole Jewish question. One prominent organ, the Petrograd *Ryetch*, thinks that the press censorship established and enforced by the present Minister of the Interior "has destroyed the last trace of constitutionalism" and that the present policy has "raised in society a feeling of deep perplexity." The *Novy Mir*, a Russian Socialist daily in New York, publishes a letter from a distinguished Russian author, whose name, for obvious reasons, it withholds, in which he paints a gloomy picture of political conditions:

"When war was declared, from all sides were heard voices urging the necessity of 'ceasing the strife.' 'United Russia'—such was the slogan. It still remains the slogan even now, but its falseness is already felt by many. The point is, the strife has been ceased by one side, but the other does not even think of stopping; on the contrary, it is on its guard more than ever. . . . Meanwhile, the oppression is quite merciless. . . . One thing is clear. The enthusiasm is rapidly declining."



DEPARTURE.

I. "Pleasant journey, dear Comrade Bourtzef, to Holy Russia. Take to our dear brothers in the Duma the greeting of Republican France!"

ARRIVAL.

II. "There, you dog, here are your comrades from the Duma."

—© *Simplicissimus* (Berlin).

GERMAN SATIRE ON BOURTZEF'S RETURN FROM FRANCE TO RUSSIA.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE DISCOVERIES OF RITTMAN AND SNELLING

DETAILS are now obtainable, from scientific journals, of the important discoveries by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, which promise to give us more and cheaper gasoline and to provide us with benzol and toluol, important ingredients in making dyes and explosives and formerly procurable only from Germany. His work was briefly treated in these pages on March 13. The scientific journals, which deprecate, by the way, the somewhat florid predictions of the daily press, bid us remember that the discoveries, interesting as they are, are still in the laboratory stage. Dr. Rittman's methods, it appears, are in the nature of improvements in the process known to oil-refiners as "cracking," employed commercially for at least half a century. This process is the decomposition of hydrocarbons by high temperatures, to cause a greater yield of low-boiling substances, such as gasoline, than that obtainable by simple distillation. In Dr. Rittman's process, the intense heat is not applied until the petroleum has been converted into vapor. Says C. H. Claudy, who writes of the process in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 20):

DR. WALTER O. SNELLING,

Who can turn vaseline, red wax, fuel oil, and the like into crude oil capable of yielding gasoline.

"By treating vapor of petroleum instead of the liquid itself, Dr. Rittman is able to go much further than can be accomplished by the use of the still. In the still, pressures of 100 pounds are high, and an undue increase of heat after that pressure is reached is usually dangerous. Gas, however, is compressible to a much greater degree than a hundred pounds without danger of explosion in apparatus of the type described, and, in experiments, Dr. Rittman has succeeded in working with a pressure exceeding 500 pounds. With such pressures as this, and with a degree of heat perfectly controllable by the means described, the Rittman process not only delivers gasoline to the amount of from 50 to 75 per cent., but permits him to obtain benzol and toluol at will.

"These substances, and others closely allied to them, form that mother substance which, derived from coal-tar, is used for making dyes and other materials so much in demand in many arts. It is his production of these in this new method of 'cracking' that has caused Dr. Rittman to be so misquoted and so untruthfully advertised in many newspapers which have published a garbled account of the facts as given out by the Secretary of the Interior. There seems to be no question in the minds of those practical chemists who have looked into the matter that a new principle of petroleum treatment has been made commercially possible, but, as Dr. Rittman himself points out, there is only a belief to go upon, practical applications as yet not having been made. . . . . . .

"The products of the Rittman process which pass into the condenser are, of course, as easily subjected to further heat and temperature, in the ordinary still, as any other petroleum distillate. The great advantages of the process are safety and speed of operation. Laboratory tests prove the benzol and toluol made synthetically in this Rittman process to be identical with those derived from 'natural' coal-tar.

"Practical tests are to be made in a commercial way of the new discovery in the immediate future, altho there is no definite announcement at this time as to who will do it or where it will be done. The development of the new idea in treating crude petroleum in the vapor phase instead of the liquid phase will be watched with interest, not only by the oil industry and its allied commerce, but by all users of gasoline and those to whom the coal-tar dyes and coal-tar constituents of explosives are of importance."

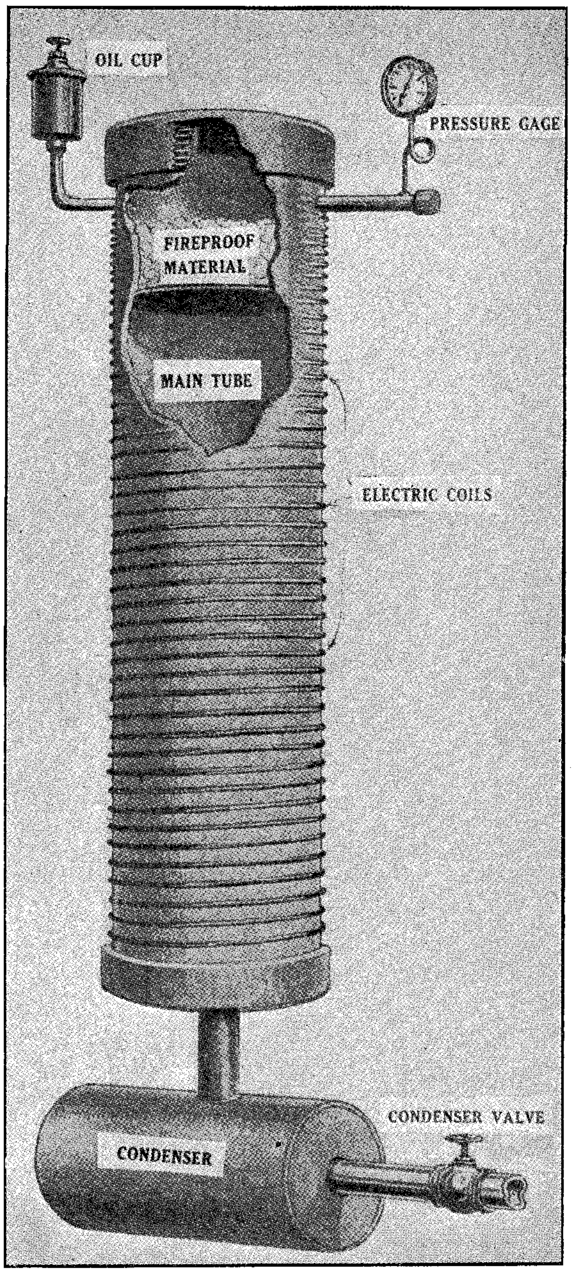
A still further application of the "cracking" principle, involving a somewhat startling discovery not included in Dr. Rittman's investigations, is the conversion of natural hydrocarbons of all kinds, such as vaseline, red wax, fuel oil, etc., into "crude oil" capable of yielding gasoline. To bring about this remarkable change, the oil or wax is heated in a tight vessel, but it is apparently necessary that the ratio of the volume occupied by the substance to the empty space above it should not vary above or below certain limits. Not less than one-tenth of the vessel nor more than one-half must be occupied by the oil, otherwise the change does not take place. The reason for this remains yet undiscovered, but the advantages of being able to obtain gasoline from a great variety of substances instead of from only one need no explanation. The investigator, Dr. Walter O. Snelling, says of his discovery in the same issue of *The Scientific American:*

"When the conditions within the vessel, as to amount of filling and temperature applied, are as indicated above, the carbon and hydrogen atoms of the hydrocarbon seem to rearrange themselves to form crude oil and natural gas.

"In this rearrangement, not only are low boiling-compounds produced from those of higher boiling-point, but even the reverse action takes place. . . . Apparently the entire process depends upon certain equilibrium reactions, in which constituents of different boiling-point tend to be present in a certain very definite ratio, provided the space relationship within the treating vessel is of the proper order. Solid paraffin, of course, contains no constituents that are liquid or gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but upon treatment by this process even this solid paraffin is resolved into synthetic crude oil and natural gas. . . . If, instead of starting with paraffin, we go to the other extreme, and start with kerosene, which is entirely free from heavy ends, we will obtain a synthetic crude oil which is much lighter in gravity than that produced from paraffin, but which nevertheless contains high boiling constituents whose boiling-point exceeds by many degrees the boiling-point of the heaviest product present in the untreated kerosene. . . . . . .

"It is of course evident that if putting any hydrocarbon through the process described makes it into a crude oil, it ought to be possible to take any hydrocarbon, and first convert it into crude oil by the process described, then remove the gasoline, for example, or any other constituent, from this crude oil by distillation, and then to subject the residue to a repetition of the process. I have done this many times, and have converted paraffin and other petroleum products almost wholly into gasoline and natural gas. I have obtained from paraffin about 70 per cent. of water-white gasoline, the remaining 30 per cent. representing the natural gas formed by the repeated action of the process, and some free carbon. From fuel oil, gas-oil, vaseline, and similar materials I have obtained from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of water-white gasoline, and samples of this gasoline, even after standing for a year or two, do not discolor, nor acquire an offensive or 'cracked' odor. I wish particularly to note that this gasoline, even when produced, was not treated in any way, and has never come in contact with either acid, alkali, fullers' earth, bone-black, or other related materials. In brief, the process which I have described produced from practically any hydrocarbon a material which resembles natural crude oil, and which gives a gasoline which appears equal in quality and appearance to gasoline from natural crude. Both the crude oil produced by my process and the gasoline produced from its distillation possess an odor which is somewhat different from the odor of natural crude oil and ordinary gasoline. This odor, while peculiar and distinctive, is not in the slightest like the odor of 'cracked' products, and it is, in fact, a slightly milder and sweeter odor than that of ordinary oil-products. Upon mixing my synthetic crude oil, or the gasoline produced from it, with certain muds and clays, it seems to be altered, and the odor changes and becomes much more like that due to ordinary crude oil.

"These experiments which I have described have been wholly of a laboratory nature, and much work remains to be done in the application of the principles which have been discovered to commercial work on a large scale."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

DR. RITTMAN'S EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS.

"The oil dropping upon the heated fire-proof material is converted into a gas or vapor. . . . As the gas or vapor collects in the main tube and is heated by the electric coils, it creates its own pressure, regulated by the amount of crude oil permitted to flow down, and by the amount of heat applied."

SUBWAY DUST—As millions of people spend considerable time in underground railways every week, and as one of the oldest underground roads is beneath Paris, these facts lend special interest to a recent investigation of the dust content of its air. The report of the commission, which was appointed by the Board of Health of the Department of the Seine, was copied from a French paper into the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, and then abstracted in *Rauch und Staub* (Düsseldorf), which is devoted to the problem of suppressing dust and smoke. We read:

"Air-tests were taken in the stations, on the entrance stairs, and along the right of way. The average constituents of the dust in the 'Metropolitan' section of the road were as follows: 46 per cent. metallic iron, 14.5 per cent. iron oxid, 12.1 per cent. lime and plaster, 1.12 per cent. grease, 12.6 per cent. water and organic matter. In the French journal no report is made of the 13.7 per cent. of remaining constituents.

"The quantity of the dust varies according to the time of day. In the morning, when traffic has been quiet for several hours, the air is pretty clean. When the traffic begins, the dust is stirred up and the air becomes laden. The maximum is reached in the late afternoon."

Passengers find the dust annoying, and employees find it unhealthful, so attempts have been made to conquer it. It was sprinkled three times a day with water containing potassium chlorid and zinc chlorid in solution. A still more successful process consisted in strewing it with a mixture of sand, oil, and sawdust, to bind the dust before sweeping. However, the company abandoned this procedure because of the expense.

SAVING MOUNT VERNON

THAT the fine lawn at Mount Vernon, with its trees and possibly the house itself, where our first President lived, has been in danger of sliding off bodily into the Potomac River is not generally known to the people of the United States. We are informed by N. H. Darton, a member of the staff of the United States Geological Survey, whose services were called in to avert the danger, just what the trouble was, and what steps he successfully took to stop it. We quote from an article contributed by Mr. Darton to *Engineering News* (New York) under the title, "A Novel Plan for Stopping a Landslide at Mount Vernon," as follows:

"The mansion at Mount Vernon is located on a high bluff commanding an extensive view of the Potomac River in front. This bluff is made up of layers of clay, sand, and soft sandstone, and the undercutting by the river, with the resulting landslides, has doubtless been in progress for ages. More than a century ago, in Washington's time, extensive landslides occurred on the front of the bluff. Examination of the deer park, which occupies the steep slope from the edge of the lawn to the river, shows long blocks of fissured ground which many years ago broke away from the crest of the bluff and slipt toward its foot."

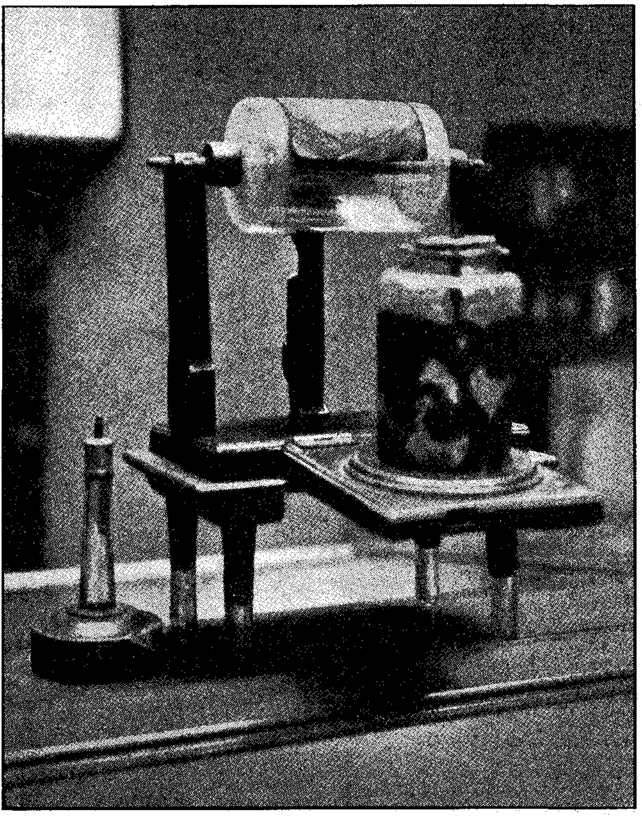
A few years ago, Mr. Darton goes on to say, it was found that another slide was threatening to destroy the broad lawn in front of the mansion itself, endangering many of the beautiful trees, and possibly also the very foundations of the house. We read:

"The writer was consulted, and he undertook a study of the strata of which the bluff was composed and the underground water conditions. It was the writer's opinion that the moisture in the beds of clay and sandstone had much to do with their plasticity and movement. One bed of sandstone in particular contained so much water that it kept the adjoining strata continuously wet. The writer, therefore, advised that if the water in this sandstone could be drained away, the bluff would probably remain stable.

"In accordance with this advice, a small drainage-tunnel was started in the bottom of the sandstone stratum and was driven back from the river-front a distance of some 200 feet. From this drainage-tunnel a considerable flow of water at once started and continued for several months. At the end of that time the flow gradually diminished, and now remains of moderate amount, but practically constant. The draining of the overlying strata has apparently been so thorough that they are now able to sustain the load upon them without further movement. A masonry wall along the river at the water's edge prevents further undercutting by the waves."

JOHN WESLEY AS A PHYSICIAN

IT IS NOT generally known that John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was the author of a book of family medicine entitled "Primitive Physick; or, An Easy and Natural Method of Curing Most Diseases," of which twenty-three editions were published during the author's lifetime and a thirty-second edition was published as late as 1828. This book has recently been described by Dr. George Dock, of the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* as a "strange combination of good sense and superstition." And Mr. Eric M. North, in his recent book on "Early Methodist Philanthropy," calls attention to five other medical works by Wesley, and reminds us that the great preacher founded the first free public dispensary in London in 1746, and in 1756 gave his patients electric treatment. Wesley, who had studied medicine and anatomy as a diversion of leisure hours, distributed drugs and medical advice gratis at the London dispensary. Out of some 600 applicants who came in the first six months, he reported that "above 200 were sensibly better and 51 thoroughly cured."



From "Early Methodist Philanthropy," by Eric McCoy North Copyrighted 1914.

JOHN WESLEY'S ELECTRICAL MACHINE,

With which he "electrified" the sick as early as 1756.

"Primitive Physick," Mr. North and Dr. Dock are agreed, has no great medical value or significance to-day. Yet the former writer insists that "its great usefulness as an aid to hundreds who needed guidance but could not afford it can not be ignored." Wesley himself was not bothered by any doubt. The book, he once wrote, "if you have any regard for your bodies or your children, ought to be in every house." The price, Mr. North informs us, "was much lower than that of most other books on medicine, which were usually 'too dear to buy and too hard for plain men to understand,' and the remedies generally of a simple and homely order and were supported by practical and sensible rules for the maintenance of health. Patients were always advised in complicated or dangerous cases to have a consultation with 'a physician that fears God.'" Believing that the analysis of such a work "may have not only an interest in recalling an almost forgotten period of medicine, but also some value as an index of more modern conditions," Dr. Dock reviews Wesley's book at some length, tho we can quote here only the concluding paragraphs. Most of the drugs recommended by Wesley are now out of use, and many never had any real value, while his recipes are often mere bits of superstition. Yet Dr. Dock believes that, on the whole, his treatment was better than that generally in vogue in his day. As we read:

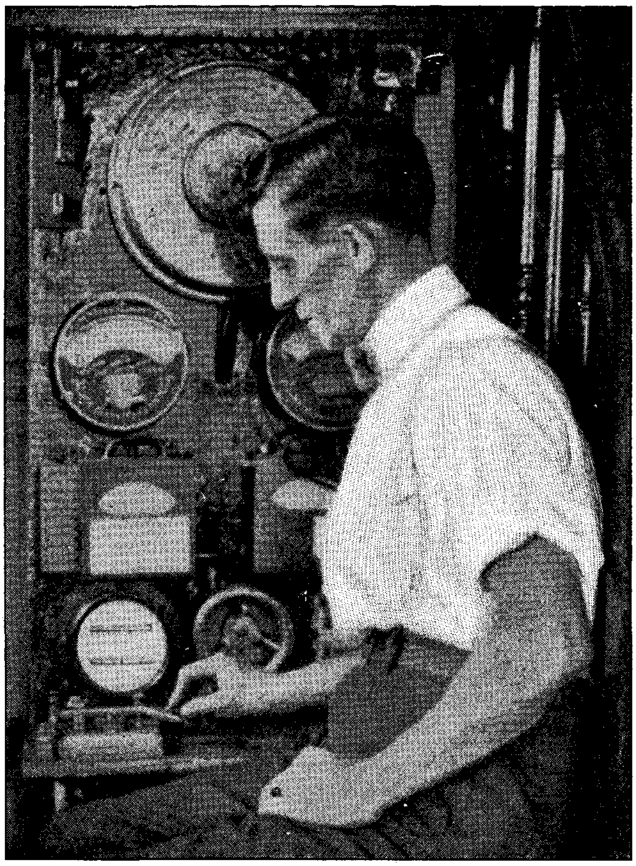
> "It is clear that we must not compare Wesley's therapeutics with those of his most eminent contemporaries. He did not pretend to special knowledge, but even when we compare his methods with those of physicians we find a good deal to admire or to excuse. He treated symptoms only, but so did his contemporaries, and if he conceived diseases as foreign entities invading the body, so did most of the physicians of his century. He schematized medicine far too much, but so did many illustrious leaders of medicine. . . . . .
>
> "As to treatment in general, Wesley's was much better than that of his contemporaries, in the sense that, tho often ridiculous, it was rarely harmful. The others, true to their conception of disease as the result or the cause of vicious humors, of acrid blood, of baneful concoctions or fermentations, devastated their patients with violent drugs, bled them to extremitus, salivated them, kept open sores running for weeks or months. Wesley's consumptive, living on milk and breathing into a hole in the turf every day, was infinitely better off than Morton's, and so with many others. . . . . .
>
> "And still we can see how many useless mixtures, how many unnecessary drugs, lumber the books and shelves. How many new preparations, no more promising than Wesley's simples, are daily used by the hopeful but credulous profession! And while Wesley's remedies were for the most part harmless nauseants, cathartics, aromatics, or demulcents, the newer remedies are likely to be habit-forming, blood-destroying, or anaphylaxis-producing, or in other ways distinctly harmful. . . . . .
>
> "Still more interesting is Wesley's relation to superstitious or occult methods. Wesley was a child of his age in many ways. He was able to see the rational features in the practise of the best men of his time, . . . but at the same time he was saturated with superstitions that go back to the earliest legends of medicine or that can be found among the most primitive races.
>
> "Thoroughly as he believed in some mystic forms of treatment, and firmly as he believed in the supernatural as he viewed it, he did not mix his medicine with religion, for his recommendation of prayer in treatment is very mild. It remained for the age of the greatest discoveries in natural science, and the period of the most rampant materialism and so-called rationalism, to develop the most varied and extreme methods of superstitious therapeutics, and to revive, without improvement, under the name of 'New Thought,' methods familiar thousands of years ago."

Wesley's experiments in electrotherapy grew out of his steady interest in the remarkable electrical discoveries of his day. To quote Mr. North's account:

> "As knowledge of the curative effects of static electricity grew, Mr. Wesley resolved to make this new power available for the aid of the poor, and in November, 1756, procured an apparatus and directed its use upon those ill with various disorders. The demand for electrification was so large that an hour every day was fixt for those who desired *to try the virtues of the mysterious fluid.* Two or three years later the patients were so numerous that Mr. Wesley purchased three more sets of apparatus and part of the patients were 'electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundery, others near Saint Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials.' No doubt, many came out of curiosity and for the novelty of the experience. Many, too, must have turned to it with a hope doomed to disappointment in the very nature of their ailment. Just how valuable the treatment was can not perhaps be determined. Mr. Wesley, writing four or five years after it was started, had no doubt of its beneficent effects. 'While hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child who have received any hurt thereby.' . . . When Mr. Wesley was bluntly asked, 'Why did you meddle with electricity?' he replied with equal directness, 'For the same reason that I published the "Primitive Physick"—to do as much good as I can.'"

A SUBMARINE WIRELESS

THAT FATHER NEPTUNE, up to now, has been but fooling us into the belief that we understood something of his secrets becomes apparent with the description of a new invention that will, it is held, revolutionize submarine activities of every sort. R. A. Fessenden's submarine signal suggests hitherto undreamed possibilities in the "unfathomed deeps." He has lately perfected an oscillatory signal device for underwater use that is at once iceberg-alarm, submarine-detector, underwater wireless telegraph, and, under favorable conditions, a wireless sea-telephone. It gives both hearing and speech to the submarine, making it independent of the surface; and to the surface ships, in turn, it gives the power to reach beneath the waves and spy upon or hold converse with the foes or friends who lurk there. In brief, the Fessenden apparatus is described as an oscillating sounding-device capable of sending sound-waves long distances through water. When it is considered that sound travels four times as fast through water as through air, and that it is not as readily deflected in water as it often is in the air by fog, adverse winds, or air-holes, a little of what this may mean to the nations in peace and war may be imagined. In the April *American Magazine*, Cleveland Moffett describes the appearance and operation of the signal:



Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The American Magazine," New York.

SENDING WIRELESS MESSAGES UNDER WATER.

A steel diaphragm set in the ship's hull-plates is made to vibrate violently with an electrical connection resembling the Morse telegraph outfit. Miles away a similar diaphragm receives the vibrations and transmits them to an ordinary telephone-receiver.

> "In one corner of the factory, in a fenced-off space, we came to the new-born oscillator, a smallish metal affair no bigger than a sewing-machine, with many copper parts for the electrical connections and a drumhead of solid steel, twenty-two inches in diameter and five-eighths of an inch thick, that vibrates astonishingly under the electric current and gives forth a sound of terrifying loudness.
>
> "'Would you like to hear it?' asked the professor. Then, turning to an assistant, 'Are you ready?'
>
> "He switched on a buzzing generator, adjusted a rheostat, prest a black key, whereupon—'Whoo-oop!' the thing barked at us suddenly like an angry calliope, and the tone persisted as long as the key was held down. A shaft of the rheostat handle brought a current of greater frequency and the tone rose to a piercing shriek. Another turn and the shriek was deafening. Louder and shriller screamed the quivering drumhead as the scientist manipulated the rheostat handle in the manner of a motorman speeding up his trolley-car. The whole factory resounded. I covered my ears and waved for mercy.
>
> "'But it will be unendurable on a ship, a thing like that sounding all the time,' I said.
>
> "The inventor shook his head. 'When you hear the oscillator sounding on a vessel you will scarcely notice it. Here we are right at the source of sound, but on a ship the oscillator is deep down in the hold and is submerged in water. You will see.'
>
> "Professor Fessenden then showed me a gray steel tank like a big bathtub, with ends made of steel plates, such as are used in battle-ships. Experiments have been made with this tank filled with water and the oscillator welded to one end, so that the vibrations pass through the liquid.
>
> "'When we sound the oscillator in this way,' he said, 'the water in the tank is thrown into a state of extraordinary agitation, so much so that if you dipt your hand in during the experiment it would be hurled out violently and painfully. I scarcely know whether this shock is physical or electrical. It is due to the fact that under the rapid and powerful impact of the vibrating end-plate the mass of liquid is literally squeezed together, about a thousandth of an inch for each vibration, and then torn apart. One thousandth of an inch is an enormous amount when you reflect that water is practically incompressible. It is almost as if the atomic structure of the water had been twisted or distorted.'"

The resultant vibrations have been received, during experiments with the machine, at a distance of thirty-two miles under water, but this fact is regarded by the inventor as of insignificant importance, very much like the first wireless message sent across the English Channel fifteen years ago. He expects to attain a wave-radius of many hundreds of miles, and explains how conveniently this will adapt itself to the needs of a submarine telegraph:

> "It is simply a matter of making the oscillator toot out dots and dashes according to the code. Now you see the importance of these oscillators in naval warfare, for a battle-ship equipped with such instruments can talk to its own submarines while they are miles away and submerged, and can actually direct their movements against an enemy's vessels. . . . . . .
>
> "The submarines need not come up until just before launching their torpedoes, say at a distance of a thousand yards from the vessel they wish to attack. Then they will only show their periscopes for a few seconds while they make final observations."

One sort of receiver is an ordinary microphone, lowered from the ship while at anchor. Another is the oscillator itself. The writer details an experiment that convinced him of the practicability of this, and illustrated something of the future possibilities of the submarine telephone:

> "The professor went into another room, and I recited 'Mary had a little lamb' to the oscillator and then counted slowly up to nine. Whereupon I heard the inventor's voice issuing distinctly from the disk of steel and repeating word for word what I had said. Standing in the next room he had heard my remarks to the steel diaphragm through a telephone connection, and had spoken back to me by this telephone. In other words, the minute vibrations of my voice and of his voice had been sufficient to set that thick metal plate quivering so that audible words were transmitted through it in either direction."

Several American battle-ships are already fitted with oscillators, the *Wyoming*, *Delaware*, *Utah*, *Florida*, and the four submarines *D-1*, *D-2*, *K-1*, and *K-2;* and it is stated that one of the European Powers is installing them on its battle-ships on a wholesale scale. As to the advantage that they would give to any fleet in the present war, we are told that hardly any submarine could operate successfully against a battle-ship fitted with the Fessenden signal, since the battle-ship would not only be able to tell the exact position of the approaching submarine, but even launch one of its own torpedoes at the relatively slow-finned and helpless enemy, and so anticipate the attack. We read on:

"Not less startling in its bearing on the present war is the theory advanced convincingly by the Submarine Signal Company that the German raid on the east coast of England in December could never have taken place if British dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts had been equipped with listening oscillators. It is generally believed that the British naval authorities, fearing the destruction of their proudest and most powerful ships, withdrew these from the triple blockading line that had previously guarded closely the North Sea waters off Helgoland and the German naval base at Kiel. This gave swift cruisers of the German fleet their chance to steam through the weakened and attenuated barrier and come out into the North Sea, and they took the chance.

"Had the British dreadnoughts felt themselves safe against submarines, as they would have been safe with electrical ears to warn them, they would never have left their original positions; they would have maintained an impenetrable blockade outside of Kiel, and the enemy's ships would never have broken through this blockade and shelled Scarborough."

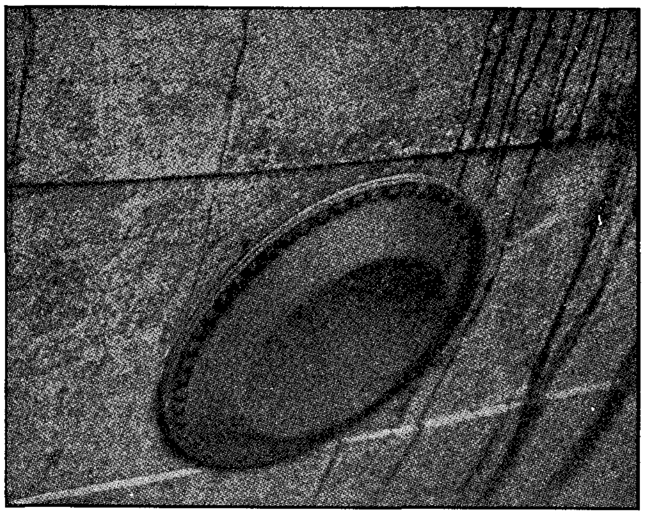
The improvements recently made in the Fessenden oscillator may be seen in the illustration below. Its primary form, as described in our issue of September 12, 1914, was that of a large kettle-drum hung from a chain and let down over the ship's side. Tho as efficient for the transmission of sound as the present machine, it was manifestly less practicable for use on submarines and less adaptable to the needs of surface craft.

THE INVENTOR OF THE SUBMARINE WIRELESS.

Prof. R. A. Fessenden, at his instrument, which has little more complicated appearance than the ordinary wireless apparatus. With the receiver which he wears he can detect the presence of submarines or icebergs, and can "pick up" messages sent by water-wireless from many miles' distance.

ARMIES TO BE LED BY GEOLOGISTS

SINCE war has left the realm of fiery romance and become a matter of digging the enemy out, of lead-trenches, approach-trenches, sapping, underground barracks, and other evolutions of the spade and pickax, new problems face the General Staff. It is becoming gradually evident that to the various branches of knowledge that go to make up the science of strategy there must be added another: namely, geology. It is not enough to be able to pick out a hillside or bit of meadow-land that will best lend itself to the tactics planned. The commanding officer, fighting now a war of entrenchments, must choose a position that will also be diggable. If beneath a deceptive light surface there is nothing but rock, trenches will be impossible, and his troops will have no chance against an entrenched enemy. In *Naturwissenschaften* Prof. Fritz Frech, of the University of Breslau, with characteristic German thoroughness calls attention to the need of geological knowledge in the army at present, and suggests certain reforms. We quote from an abstract in the *Umschau* (Frankfort-on-the-Main). He describes the hard coral limestone formations in the Swabian Alps, and similar impenetrable rock subsurfaces on the borders of the Black Forest and the Vosges and in the rougher portions of Lorraine. These, we are told,



THE "WATER-WIRELESS" ON THE SHIP'S HULL.

"Usually form desolate barren plains, where the underlying rock often appears as an outcrop or is betrayed by heaps of stones. Spades are quite ineffective in such soil, and even light pickaxes are of little service."

On the other hand, in regions such as the plateaus west of Metz, composed of soft marl, there is a thick layer of soft soil easily penetrable by spades. The commanding officer must, therefore, know closely the nature of the country to which he is called, that he may adequately "arm" his men with the requisite agricultural instruments. Or, as we read:

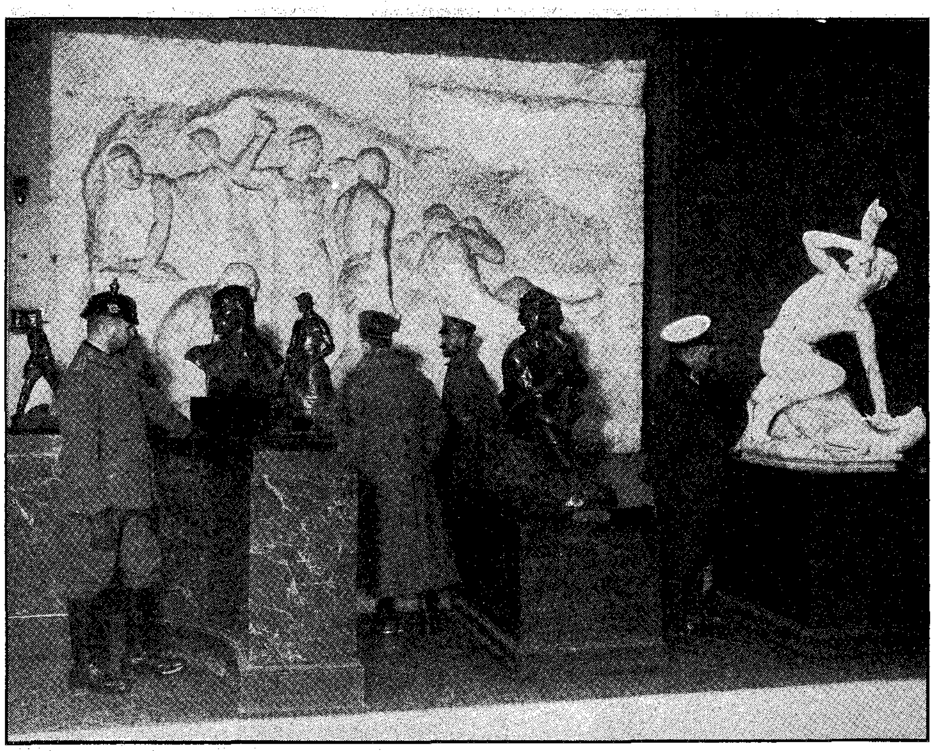
"Somewhat more comprehensive knowledge is required when it is a case of seeking ground which shall unite favorably both for tactical and geological operations. Many field-fortifications are necessarily erected at certain definite locations, the character of whose soil must needs therefore be taken into the reckoning. But when there is a choice between several possible tactical positions, the more easily worked ground would be chosen. Hence the leader of the troops should possess a knowledge of at least the fundamental principles of the construction of the crust of the earth, or, in important cases, should have advisers at hand who can tell without loss of time, by the appearance and by geological maps, where favorable ground conditions are to be looked for.

"The trained eye will be able to discover, even on a rocky subsoil, strata of clay where advancement trenches can be quickly driven, or perceive the necessity of the carrying of artificial cover by the attacking troops, when, for example, in front of a fortified position sufficient cover can not be cut in solid rock in a single night. The geological map with its accompanying explanations furnishes the essential principles of such information, but a considerable degree of technical knowledge is required for its understanding. Hence technical geologists having military training should be consulted whenever the ground conditions of unfamiliar regions exercise special influence on military operations."

LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMAN WAR-PROFESSORS

THE NUMBER OF PROFESSORS mobilized in the German Army is said to equal at least one army corps. The Kaiser omits no class from the call of military service, and the New York *Times* correspondent writing from Berlin asserts that "incredible as it may seem to a practical American the German war-professor is making good." Most of those who laid away their classroom note-books at the beginning of hostilities and went to the front have since that time added an E. K. to their list of degrees and wear the *Eiserne Kreuz* upon their chests. Professors are as thick at the front, we read, as press-agents on Broadway, "for the Germans have the happy habit of calling in experts to give advice and then following it." All Belgium and part of France form one big German war university; another has been set up in non-Russian Poland. "And often, within sound of the guns, one will pass a laboratory on wheels—limousines fitted with scientific instruments and a professor." The company includes "many high-priced specialists, including professors of medicine and surgery, nerve specialists, alienists, physiologists, experts in dietetics, in sanitation, and hygiene." Indeed, one of those already fallen is Dr. Bertheim, of Frankfort-on-Main, the "greatest recent authority on organic arsenic compounds," to whom Prof. Paul Ehrlich, the discoverer of the famous remedy "salvarsan," gives most of the credit. We read:



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GERMAN SOLDIERS AMID BELGIAN ART.

The Brussels Museum was reopened on February 7, the first time since the war began. Two thousand Germans, soldiers and civilians, visited the place. Those before us are inspecting the work of the Belgian sculptor, Meunier. Some Belgians came to see if their treasures were still safe.

"Those German air-raids, for instance, might not be quite as successful if the nearest meteorology professor, whom we dub weather-prophet at home, were not called up on the telephone first and asked about the matter. In many other ways the army meteorologist is as indispensable as the commanding general. And if one happens to be inquisitive he will discover professors of sociology and professors of economics, professors of history and professors of languages, anthropologists, statisticians, and most others in the catalog plying their trade at the front or the immediate rear.

"The advantage of having professors of languages hanging around the neighborhood of a battle is apparent even to the layman, but the amount of linguistic talent on hand is unbelievable, if one did not hear it oneself. If the Fiji contingent should ever arrive you can be sure that some German professor versed in Fiji will be there to put them through an oral examination as fast as brought in.

"All this does not begin to exhaust the field of professorial usefulness. If correspondents regretfully tell the world that the barbarians have sacked a city, destroyed this or that cathedral, mauled the monuments of time to the detriment of future tourists, or plundered Count de Squash's château of its paintings and Gobelins, the right kind of a professor is rushed to the scene, and then and there this expert makes a thorough investigation of the remains, if any, and writes a monograph on the subject, which is made available for the public if anybody wants it.

"Thus, on the heights overlooking Reims, I once saw a professor squinting through a telescope at the cathedral—alternately squinting and taking notes for the best part of an hour—and a month later read his report in the papers, a model of sound reporting.

"The official German war 'Baedeker' to Belgium and France will probably be the greatest work of its kind in existence, for already a corps of experts have examined and reported on all historic buildings, fountains, art monuments, as well as inartistic ones, right up to the firing-line. And if the German line ever advances the professors will not be far behind.

"And still the militant possibilities of the professors are not exhausted, for there is the reserve division at home. These include the scientists, who are working quietly, but no less efficiently, on new problems raised by the war, the geniuses who are said to be discovering substitutes for copper and gasoline and other things, and, of course, the garrisons of the German universities, who keep them running almost full blast and fight on the side. All these deserve a paragraph in the history of the war, because they give an inkling of the extent to which the best brains of the nation are 'enlisted for the war'—which to every German is synonymous with a 'winning war.'"

Besides these two groups there is a third one, of whom the outside world already knows something, for we are mainly conversant with the contingent who wrote for the benefit of outsiders the "truth" about Germany. These "first enthusiastic or pugnacious propagandists probably did more harm than good to the cause of Germany," says the correspondent. "A few, like Haeckel, proved positive *bêtes noires*." They are described as "the undesired volunteers who would talk and would write; the merciful silencer has been applied to most of them." But—

"In marked contrast to these are the men who have been explaining to the German people what has happened, what is happening, and what is going to happen by showing how the war is modifying every phase of German life, by authoritative discussions of the pressing problems of the day and the more remote problems of the future.

"These thoughtful articles of professors, doctors, and *Geheimrahs*, which take the place of 'Letters from Readers' columns at home, are a feature of most German papers, and their reading is a great relief after the boredom of battle. One of the most fruitful questions for discussion is 'What shall we do with our cripples?' or, as the Germans term them, 'war invalids.'

"This is a new sociopolitical problem which the professors of the University of Heidelberg seem to have been the first to discover. Pioneer work is already being done throughout Germany to care for the army of men whose economic usefulness will have been destroyed in this war of attrition, and to provide work after the war for other thousands of invalids whose usefulness will have been impaired. The preliminary work consists in gathering accurate statistics and analyzing them, and formulating theories as to how far the State could and should go to care for the war invalids and dependent families.

"Another group of professors are discussing the future of the race in the light of the war. A learned monograph on 'war-marriages' is particularly interesting. This new institution has the sanction of no less an expert than Dr. Burchard, who points out that it is the, at least temporary, triumph of the marriage of love over the marriage of convenience or reason. From the experiences in the war of 1870, these war-marriages thoroughly justified themselves by the quality and quantity of offspring, and there is reason to believe that the war-marriage of 1914–15 will be as beneficial to the State.

"Questions of eugenics and race hygiene connected with the war form a fruitful field for investigation, and practical professors are making experiments with animals in the hope of solving the problem of predetermination of sex by the time the war is over, so that a scientific Cupid may make good the wastage of Mars. The professors have concluded that the race will not deteriorate in quality as the result of the ravages of war.

"Prof. Dr. Carl Ludwig Schleich recently wrote an article on 'Abstinence from Food,' in which he stated that Germans in time of peace almost without exception ate too much. He said:

"'One has always hesitated to speak it out openly, for social reasons, that in general, not only the well-to-do, but also our workers and our poor, speaking strictly scientifically, eat far more than necessary in order to be nourished. It is a proved fact that with a couple of carrots, a few nuts, an apple a day, and a quart of water per day, one can gain in weight.'

"He added that an occasional 'hunger day' would do everybody good.

"The ground for the new bread ordinances was prepared weeks and months ago by an effective press campaign, in which many professors showed that mixed rye-and-wheat bread was more nourishing than pure white rolls and bread; that black bread was even better, and that the addition of 20 per cent. or more of potato-flour would not materially impair the food value of bread, while bringing with it advantages.

"Prof. Karl Langhammer, in an article on 'What Will Now Become of German Art?' predicts that the war may give birth to a splendid German school of art, if German artists will only cease to imitate foreign stylists.

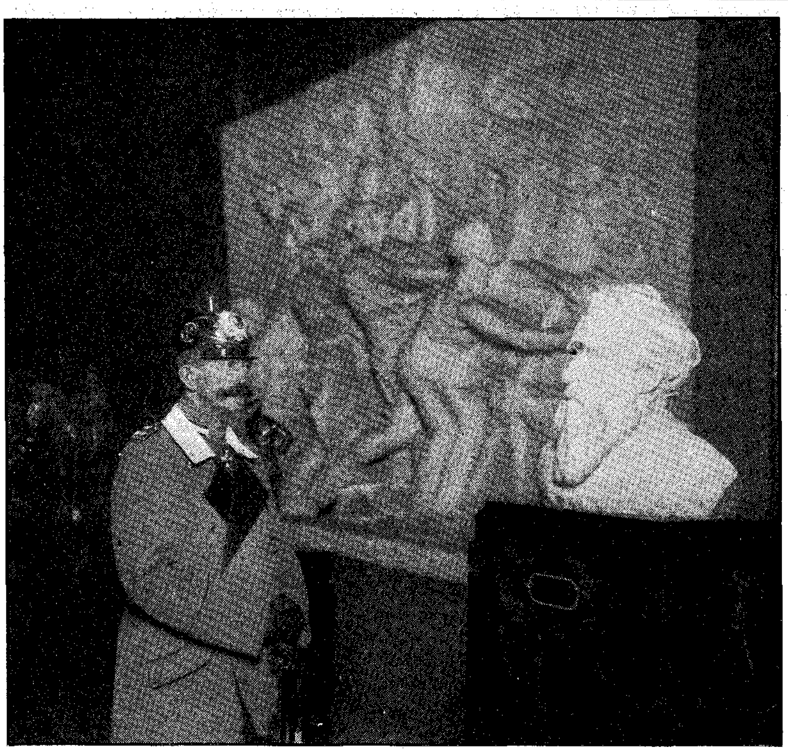
"'Our artists will not wander, as formerly, to England, France, or even India, Japan, and the South Sea Islands,' he suggests, 'in order to find by strange *Kultur* peoples or even by the non-cultured the inspiration for their works; they will now have to open their eyes in their own country.'

"The professor suggests that 'they' will certainly isolate Germany culturally for several years, probably to Germany's advantage.

"The future of the drama after the war—of music, of science, of almost everything, in fact—is being discust in a thorough and constructive spirit. The German war-professor is as conspicuous as the 42-centimeter mortar, and probably more valuable."

ENGLAND IN TRANSFORMATION

ENGLAND has been at war long enough to realize something besides the mere frenzy of battle. She has had a little time to grow reflective and find that a wonderful change has come over the spirit of her life. "The whole psychological atmosphere of the country has been transformed," says Mr. James F. Muirhead in the New York *Nation*, and tokens of it are innumerable. Of course the most striking effects would be seen in the political world, where it is said "the High Tory lion lies down with the Radical lamb," and even Conservatives "protest loudly against any nagging of the Liberal Government, and express their delight that the management of affairs is in the capable hands of an Asquith and a Grey." One class of people are said to have disappeared entirely. They are the *dilettanti*, or those who might be said to aim at the "fine art" of life. The type had been somewhat out of countenance for several years, says a correspondent in the London *Times*, "but August 4, 1914, saw him *in articulo mortis*." We read:



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VON BISSING, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BELGIUM,

Who reopened the Brussels Museum on February 7, is seen here examining a bust by Meunier. In the background is his large work representing Belgian mine-workers.

"The New World had no use for him; life, become an affair of downright cut and thrust, had passed the *dilettante* by. His precious fine phrases, his delicate balancing of emotions, never very comprehensible to the multitude, his glittering epigrams that would not bear analysis, his meretricious fiction—all went to ashes in the fierce crucible of war. Once more men stood face to face with reality. Danger, wounds, and death swept the mere trifler in empty elegance ruthlessly aside. The dilettante's day was done. The baser sort of him quietly expired; the better, for there is a better, sort read the writing on the wall and took the hint, echoing, as he retired, the lines of Faust:

Excuse me, gentlemen, but I must vanish;
I am a dilettante curtain-raiser.

"In that recognition of his assumed and temporary character, he won safety and atonement. The finer stuff in him found its account at last, and he hastened to the drill-ground, whence in due time he passed, or is passing, to the field, there to seal, perchance, his new enthusiasm with the sacrifice of life itself. And he found, perhaps to his surprize, that the change had not made him a dull dog. The old gaiety, transfused into new channels, the knowledge, always lightly carried and not always superficial, had still their place in the altered scheme of things. Your ex-dilettante had become the prince of good comrades, ready with quip and jest to enliven the weariest march, the wettest and most chilly vigil. And on occasion he can still turn you the whimsical rime, the odd lampoon, that shine no less bright that their subject-matter is of rough campaigning and no longer the perfumed frivolities of the boudoir, the salon, or the green-room. So it has ever been with our Lovelace who can choose for his new mistress the first foe in the field. So, while England remains sound at heart, it will ever be with the worthiest of her curled darlings, who know how to shed their superfluities at the call of duty."

Literature will doubtless show as much change in tone as any of the arts. The bizarre will follow the dilettante. Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing in the London *Morning Post*, gives thanks that the war has relieved England of the "Vorticists." This was the latest phase of literary rebellion, and its pent-up feelings were relieved in one issue of a flaming volume called "Blast." The war followed with blasts that made other blasting puerile. Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, and the American Ezra Pound, were among the promoters of Vorticism. Mr. Lewis is artist as well as *littérateur*, and he and a few other artists of similar purposes are showing some pictures in London at present, and the London *Times* helps us at a distance to realize what the war is banishing from the field of art:

"Their pictures are not pictures so much as theories illustrated in paint. In fact, in our desire to relate them to something in the actual world, we can only call them Prussian in their spirit. These painters seem to execute a kind of goose-step, where other artists are content to walk more or less naturally. Perhaps if the Junkers could be induced to take to art, instead of disturbing the peace of Europe, they would paint so and enjoy it. But we do not feel that those gentlemen enjoy it. They are not Prussian enough for their theories of art. They seem to have set their teeth firmly, and done their worst in a kind of esthetic asceticism which prevents them from taking an interest in anything actual or concrete whatever. This asceticism seems now to have gone about as far as it possibly can go, and we only wonder what they will do next in the way of renunciation."

In a soberer sphere, Mr. H. G. Wells points out in *The Daily News* that "the movement toward reality and participation is most likely to be evident in England's educational life:

"This war has already been a liberal education for the whole Empire. It has, indeed, gone further than that, for it has aroused America to the importance of international politics. But it has also brought out into a glaring light the defects and deficiencies of British technical and higher education. No doubt this war has been altogether glorious for the British fighting man as a fighting man. It has brought to light our tremendous resources of cheerful pluck and unassuming devotion. All the more is it necessary to point to the many evidences of dulness, clumsiness, and want of imaginative foresight in the conduct of the war. The record of the War Office, in relation to recruiting and to the general helpful willingness of the country, has been one almost of unmitigated stupidity.

"The showing of the influential and intellectual classes in Britain has, in fact, been as poor as the response of the common people has been admirable. The elementary schools have produced pluck, cheerfulness, willing patriotism in unlimited abundance; they have swamped the recruiting-offices and all our resources of weapons and equipment; the public schools, tho they have been patriotic enough, have produced no equivalent leadership and mental vigor. We must have schools that will fill our children's minds with the habitual veracities of science, with a knowledge and understanding of France, India, and Russia, and of the great world outside genteel British life. We want schools alive with criticism and intolerant of cant.

"From these considerations one may deduce that the Englishman of the future will be a keener, abler, better educated, and more responsible type than the Englishman of the immediate past. Even now he changes visibly to this new strength and dignity. You can imagine no conceivable sort of success in this war, no sort of event, that would give rise to the rowdy follies of Mafeking night now. It is Berlin that will maffick; they will wave flags and decorate and sing of being 'over all,' and of the splendors of their hate—until the chill of what is happening touches the Berliners to their bones and their shouts die away. England has come back to reality at last; she carries her life in her hand."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AS THE WORLD-LANGUAGES

INTOXICATED by the expectation of victory, perhaps, a patriotic Frenchman rises to suggest in the Paris *Temps* that after the war the two nations of the *Entente* impose their languages upon the world. Of course Russia, Japan, Servia, and Montenegro are officially numbered among the Allies, but he mercifully spares us the duty of learning their speech. The Russians know very well, he says, that their language is too knotty to be mastered by foreign nations, and they are satisfied to have it confined to "the immense domain that stretches from the Karpathians to the Bering Sea." Japan, Servia, and Montenegro he does not even mention, and the Hindus and Turcos who are fighting heroically in France are likewise ignored. Their languages must seemingly still be used only by the home folk. Dividing the world in broad, sweeping strokes, he would make English the tongue of North America and the Pacific and Indian Ocean, while the Latin nations would be taught to speak French. This done, he would next oblige the English-speaking region to learn French and the French-speaking section to learn English. His scheme does not appear to tackle the interesting and piquant possibilities of trying to impose these languages upon Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. China, too, is apparently to be left in outer darkness. Incidentally, he intimates that in practise the English language should be the medium of commerce in the main, while French should be preferred "for diplomacy, the drawing-room, and world-travel." Editorially speaking, the *Temps* admits that it is difficult to form a definite opinion of the practicability of the writer's project. Yet it is worth considering, we are told, because the writer who proposes it is a linguistic authority. Nor, as the writer himself says, is it by any means a new notion sprung from war conditions, because—

"The plan of a language alliance between the French and English was introduced as early as 1892 by Charles Richet in 'A Hundred Years To Come,' and later by the English novelist, H. G. Wells, in 'Anticipations.' But the actual precursor, or rather apostle, of this necessary *entente*, is a venerable old man, now ninety years of age. He is Paul Chappelier, who for fifteen years has striven with all the energy and spirit of a young man to effect the spread and triumph of his idea. In 1900, he submitted to the International Congress for the study of living languages the following proposition:

"'By virtue of a convention between France, England, and the United States, English will be an obligatory study in France, and French in England and the United States in all public schools. . . . If my plan is carried out, the immediate result will be this: the two languages, French and English, will become the common idiom of the French, the English, and of North-Americans, that is, of 180,000,000 people who are the select of civilization, and by consequence of the 400,000,000 people on the way to be civilized, who are subjects or protégés of France, England, and the United States.'"

Chappelier, the writer in the *Temps* calls to mind, received much approbation and many suggestions for his project from Anglo-Saxon authorities in English and American universities. But he was the traditional "prophet in his own country," because in French circles of learning he was subjected to "a discouraging indifference that influenced only too many of our ideas before the rousing of our energies by the conflagration of Europe." He tells us then:

"Certain foreigners, notably the Russian sociologist, Jacques Novicow, and the Belgian, Professor Furstenhof, might very well assure us that French had an excellent chance to become one of the world's international languages, but despite their statements our pessimists shrugged their shoulders and said repeatedly: 'No; our population is declining. Our importance diminishes. Why pursue a chimera?' But we shall not hear any such remarks in future. As happened under Louis XIV. and in the Revolution, the success of French arms . . . will once more contribute to the development of French influence and prestige."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

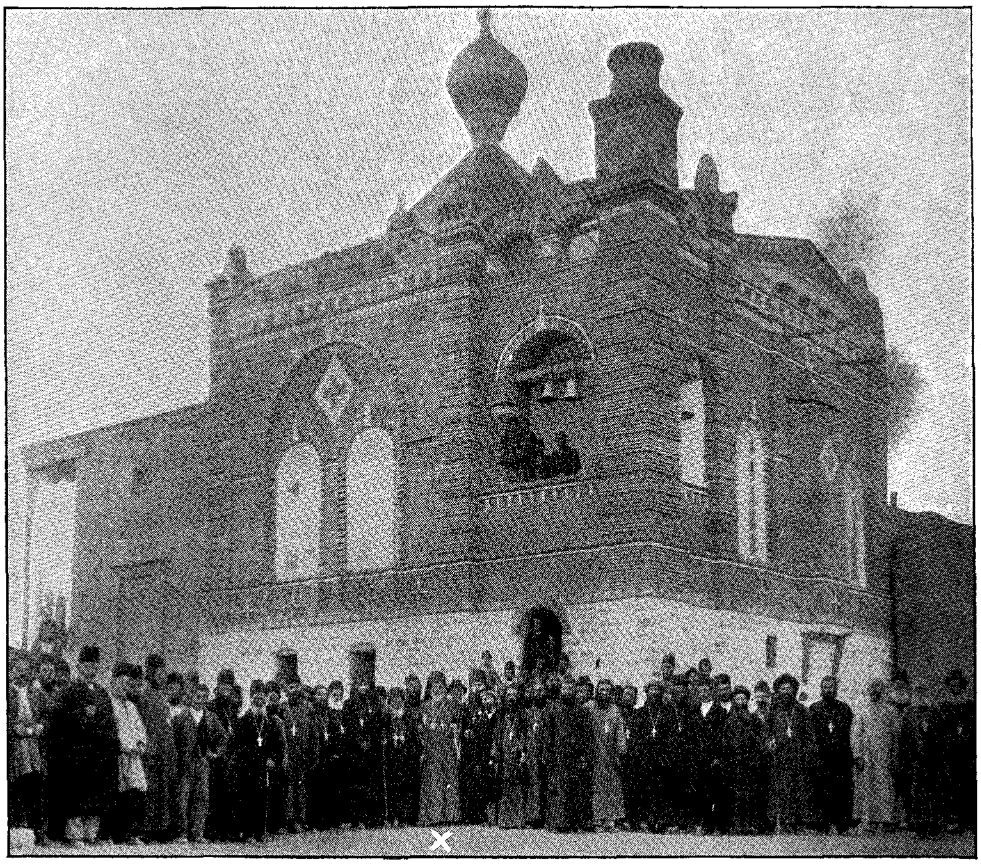
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PERSIAN CHRISTIANS MASSACRED BY MOSLEMS

THO THE JAHAD FAILED of bringing about a universal slaughter of the Christians in Moslem lands, certain sporadic upheavals are to be noticed, the worst of which appears to have broken loose in Persia. Cable messages from Urmia, or Urumia, in Persia, picture the plight of the Presbyterian mission there as desperate and calling for vigorous action by the American Government. Assyrian Christians have been attacked and massacred by Turkish regular troops, we read, aided by the ever bloodthirsty Kurds, and naturally the American mission station becomes involved. The cable brings a brief account of the heroic services of Dr. Harry P. Packard, doctor of the Urmia station, who risked his life in a successful effort to prevent a massacre at Geogtopa, where 3,000 Assyrians made their last stand. The newspapers contain some further statements in advance of what will doubtless furnish a thrilling story:

> "They had fought for three days, and all their ammunition was gone. At this juncture Dr. Packard unfurled an American flag and advanced between the lines. His act resulted in the saving of all but 200 of the Assyrians. These had been burned in a church.
>
> "Fifteen thousand Assyrian Christians have taken refuge under the protection of the American mission station, while 2,000 are at the French mission. A dispatch received at Tiflis from Urmia yesterday declared that seventy Turkish regular troops had entered the mission, hanged the Orthodox Bishop, Mar Eli, and four Orthodox clergymen, and beat and insulted a missionary named Allen. Shortly before that sixty refugees had been dragged from the French mission and executed in spite of the tearful pleas of the nuns.
>
> "At Gulpashan the Kurds were particularly cruel. This was the last of a total of 103 Assyrian villages to hold out, and it was occupied a month ago. The Kurds ordered all the Assyrian males into the streets, tied them in groups of five, marched them to the graveyard, and killed them barbarously, to the last boy. Girl babies and older women were then executed with great atrocity, while the younger women were carried away as slaves.
>
> "As a result of the war 12,000 Assyrians are taking refuge in the Caucasus, some 17,000 are described as in imminent danger at the Urmia Missions, while 20,000 are dead or missing. Much property has been destroyed. The Assyrians fought their assailants bravely, and as long as they had ammunition they were victorious.
>
> "The missionaries are untiring in their efforts to help the people, and they are spending money to this end freely. In Urmia they are disbursing the equivalent of $400 daily. Disease is prevalent among the refugees."

The situation developed practically as a measure of revenge after the Russian troops that had given peace and security to Urmia were withdrawn for service elsewhere. A letter written by an American minister who fled to Tiflis when the Russian army retired from Urmia is printed in the New York *Times.* He describes the members of the Assyrian Christian Church as "a historic nation with noble traditions annihilated." The letter, bearing the date of February 10, says in part:



ST. MARY'S CHURCH AT URMIA, PERSIA.

Two hundred Christians were burned to death here by Turks and Kurds. The group shows Russian missionaries, with the Orthodox Bishop Mar Eli (marked by a cross), who was hanged.

> "From what we can gather the villages of Urmia plain, those inhabited by Christians, some seventy in number, have been nearly all of them plundered, some burned to ashes, many young men killed, young women taken captive by Kurds and Persian Moslems, churches desecrated and demolished. Some 15,000 Assyrian and Armenian Christians from Urmia have fled to Russia.
>
> "The province of Azerbaijan, in northwestern Persia, was occupied by the Russian army, and for the past two or three years the Moslems and Christians alike enjoyed peace and prosperity, the roads for commerce were open, and there was personal security for all natives and foreigners alike.
>
> "Some two months ago it was feared that for strategic reasons the Russian army in Urmia might be withdrawn for other centers. Still, an effort for the sake of the Christians was made, and the Russians stayed and repulsed the Kurdish attack on every side. The Kurds were coming for plunder and revenge. In this the low classes of Persian Moslems became partners.
>
> "The Russian army was suddenly recalled from Urmia, Solmas, Tabriz, and elsewhere. The Baranduz and Uri River people knew nothing of this withdrawal from Urmia, as the Russian army was to pass westward. The eastern section of the villages knew nothing of the evacuation till the Russians had left and the roads were blocked.

"The Baranduz men, true to their traditions of bravery, kept defending the villages and women after the Russians had left. They were armed already by the Russians and were doing well in keeping villages from daily attacks. The women and children of the villages had been sent to Geogtopa, the largest Christian village, five miles east of the city, and after the young men could not keep the Kurds back, they fell on Geogtopa, where they fought the hordes of Kurds for two days. The Persian Moslems, from the city, came from the rear and assisted the Kurds.

"The scene that followed was horrible. The young men were killed, the young women taken by the Kurds and Moslems for themselves. The village was burned and plundered, together with all the churches. The two rich villages of Gulpashan and Charojushi have not been burned, one Kurdish chief having appropriated them for himself.

"We have telegraphed to the President of the United States for relief of those in Urmia. It is to America that we look for assistance and guidance. Let our young men there know their duties to what may be surviving of their families. Money can be sent to Persia through the American Consul at Tabriz and the American Consul at Tiflis. The money should be sent, through the representatives of the districts in which men live, to the State Department. We invite the Red Cross people to come to our assistance in our deep agony."

The Turkish War Office tells Ambassador Morgenthau that "no acts of violence have been committed at Urmia," and the Grand Vizier states that the reported atrocities were "grossly exaggerated," but Turkish regular troops have been sent thither upon the demand of our Ambassador to restore order.

THE HERO OF URMIA.

Dr. Harry P. Packard, who saved the lives of 200 Assyrians by unfurling the American flag and advancing courageously between the lines of the fighting Turks and Assyrians.

NIETZSCHE AS APOSTLE OF PEACE

THERE IS A SIDE to Nietzsche that is overlooked to-day, and was perhaps overlooked when the Germany of earlier days was absorbing his gospel of force. It is now pointed out by Dr. Washington Gladden, who declares that Nietzsche has "given the clearest statement of the Christian attitude toward war which the Church, in all the centuries, has so treacherously failed to maintain." No saint in the calendar, avers Dr. Gladden, could have said anything finer than this: "Better to perish than to hate and fear, and twice as far better to perish than to make oneself hated and feared—this must some day become the supreme maxim of every civilized community." Dr. Gladden notices that there is "some disposition nowadays to belittle the vogue of Nietzsche, but when a sober critic like Eucken describes him as a 'figure which towers conspicuously above its fellows in the confusion of modern life,' and tries to explain how 'he has obtained his sweeping power over men's minds,' it must be admitted that his influence upon the thought of his time can hardly be a negligible quantity." The Nietzsche who is best known and who has stirred young Germany for a generation is one who advised that your "labor be fighting and your peace victory"; who defined what is good as "all that increases the feeling of power, the will to power, power itself in man"; who declared that "the weak and the botched must perish, that is the first principle of our humanity." Finally, as a matter of diagnosis, Nietzsche writes that "nothing has grown more alien to us than that 'peace of the soul' which is the aim of Christianity." With such words was young Germany steeled for war, says Dr. Gladden in the New York *Times*, but—

"If young Germany had turned over a few more of these flaming pages it might have found a message which would have given pause to its headlong fury. For if you are riding after Nietzsche you must be ready to pull up suddenly. Have these devotees of the Superman heard his gospel of peace? Evidently they have heard only what they wished to hear. It may surprize most of them to know that no preacher of that gospel has ever urged its claims more convincingly. Listen to these trenchant periods. They are found under the heading, 'The Means Toward Genuine Peace,' in the second part of 'Human—All Too Human,' page 336 of the Macmillan edition. And I beg you, Mr. Editor, not to set this in small type; it ought to be at least twelve-point bold face, big enough to catch the eye of every jingo on two continents. And let him that readeth remember to put at the end of every paragraph, 'Thus Spake Zarathustra.'"

Then follows the quotation from Nietzsche, with a few remarks interpolated by Dr. Gladden. It runs:

"No Government will nowadays admit that it maintains an army in order to satisfy occasionally its passion for conquest. The army is said to serve only defensive purposes. This morality, which justifies self-defense, is called in as the Government's advocate. This means, however, reserving morality for ourselves and immorality for our neighbor, because he must be thought eager for attack and conquest if our State is forced to consider means of self-defense.

"At the same time, by our explanation of our need of an army (because he denies the lust of attack just as our State does, and ostensibly also maintains his army for defensive reasons) we proclaim him a hypocrite and cunning criminal who would fain seize by surprize, without any fighting, a harmless and unwary victim.

"In this attitude all States face one another to-day. They presuppose evil intentions on their neighbor's part and good intentions on their own. This hypothesis, however, is an inhuman notion, as bad as and worse than war. Nay, at bottom it is a challenge and motive to war, foisting as it does upon the neighboring State the charge of immorality, and thus provoking hostile intentions and acts. The doctrine of the *army as a means of self-defense must be* abjured as completely as the lust of conquest.

"Perhaps [is the Kaiser paying attention?], perhaps a memorable day will come when a nation, renowned in wars and victories, distinguished by the highest development of military order and intelligence, and accustomed to make the heaviest sacrifice to these objects, will voluntarily exclaim, 'We will break our swords,' and will destroy its whole military system, lock, stock, and barrel. Making ourselves defenseless (after having been the most strongly defended) from a loftiness of sentiment—that is the means toward genuine peace, which must always rest upon a pacific disposition.

"The so-called armed peace that prevails at present in all countries is a sign of a bellicose disposition, of a disposition that trusts neither itself nor its neighbor; and partly from hate, partly from fear, refuses to lay down its weapons. Better to perish than to hate and fear, and twice as far better to perish than to make oneself hated and feared—this must some day become the supreme maxim of every political community!

"[Will General Bernhardi call up the ghost of Professor Treitschke and ask him what he thinks of this?]

"Our liberal representatives of the people, as is well known [is the Chancellor listening?], have not the time for reflection on the nature of humanity, or else they would know that they are working in vain when they work for 'a gradual diminution' of the military burdens. On the contrary, when the distress of these burdens is greatest, the sort of God who alone can help here will be nearest. The tree of military glory can only be destroyed at one swoop, with one stroke of lightning. But, as you know, lightning comes from the cloud, and from above."

Upon which Dr. Gladden remarks:

"That is Nietzsche's path to peace. Can any one reconcile this with those sulfuric sentences that I quoted above? No, no more than you can reconcile hell with heaven. It is almost incredible that they should have been the utterances of the same mind."

The keenness of the thrust at "our liberal representatives of the people" who "have not the time for reflection on the nature of humanity," says Dr. Gladden, "mercilessly uncovers the psychological muddlement of the whole argument for armaments." For no armament is ever increased without kindling fears and suspicions and enmities toward some other nation."

Further:

> "If the obsession of militarism had not made men incapable of estimating human motives, we should have discovered long ago that the building of armaments presupposes and implies and demands the cultivation of national fears and suspicions and enmities.
>
> "All this Nietzsche—Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche—the discoverer and exploiter of the Superman—has brought before our minds in these words I have quoted, with a cogency which I have never seen equaled in any of the literature of peace. No one has ever stated so logically, so convincingly, the naked truth about the nature and purpose of armaments, the root-reason for the continuance of war, the idiocy of the whole policy of 'preparedness'; no one has ever more clearly shown the straight path to peace."

HOW THE WAR MAY AID CATHOLICISM

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT, says a prominent Anglican theologian, writing in *The Church Times* (London), that the issue of the war will be favorable to Catholicism. And he quotes several authorities and makes several observations of his own in support of this statement, tho he does not bring his article to a close without noting some tendencies in the other direction and some reasons for doubting whether the Catholic Church will really make a great permanent gain in the long run. The writer, Prof. Clement F. Rogers, is speaking as an Englishman and primarily of the religious results of the war in England. In the first place, the sympathies of Protestant England have been touched by the wrongs visited upon Catholics, and the mere fact of close contact with the Catholic Allies across the Channel has had a notable influence. To quote:

> "Our sympathies have been most powerfully called out by the sufferings of Belgium, and, owing to the nearness of our country to its coasts, Belgium and its people are in our minds more definitely associated with an active and living Catholicism than any other country, while Cardinal Mercier, by his splendid bravery, has identified his Church with the cause of his people. Moreover, our strong friendship with France is with brave military France rather than with the old Republican Government, with Catholic France, that is, that has suffered first at the hands of her own sons and now from the violence of the Germans.
>
> "Popular indignation has been fired by the injury done to the Cathedral of Reims and to the Catholic University of Louvain, by the destruction of hundreds of parish churches and the martyrdom of many priests. Our papers have been full of pictures of people praying, and these have appealed at once to our human Catholic instincts. Crucifixes and *pietàs* have been directly recognized as interpreting the sorrows of the people.... What has for long been popularly considered typical of Catholicism has been accepted at once and without question."

THE DISTURBERS OF CHRISTIANS IN PERSIA.
Kurdish tribesmen, who took advantage of the withdrawal of Russian troops to attack the city of Urmia.

And, what naturally greatly strengthens this tendency—

> "The enemy has been the characteristically Protestant people that glories in Luther as its great man. We have assumed that Prussia is responsible, not the South Germany which we have known and loved. There has been little doubt in our minds that the shooting of priests, the desecration of churches—at one place in France the German soldiers seemed to have danced in the church to the music of the organ—the destruction of altars, and the rifling of tabernacles have been deliberate."

In theology, "Prussia has been identified with aggressive Protestantism." German Protestant theology fights Catholicism "as something evil," and "English non-conformity has largely relied on the work of German theologians." Now, however, apart from national feeling, English confidence in the accuracy and judgment of the German professors has been seriously shaken. Then, again,

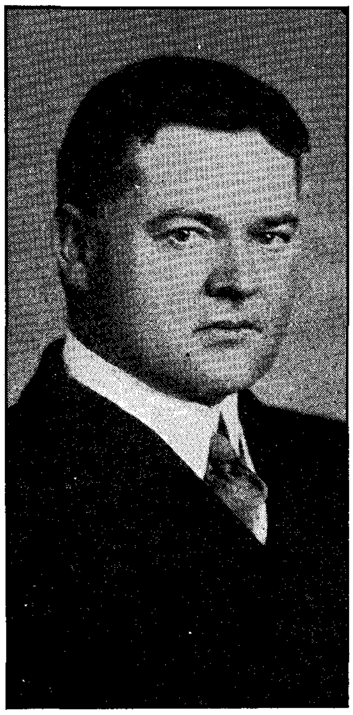
> "The war has appealed to big interests. It has taught us internationalism. It has appealed to broad human needs and to universal sympathies. For pain and sorrow shared in common make us feel that all men are brothers. All this will favor Catholicism. It is creating a type of mind that will demand it in the future. 'Don't forget,' writes an author in one of our popular weeklies, 'that this war means in its final outcome a great triumph for Catholicism, whether Roman or Greek.'"

Yet as against all this, the writer would call attention to certain reasons for doubting whether the war will in the long run be favorable to Rome. For one thing, Russia and Servia, as this Englishman thinks, will be much more important than before, and the people of both nations "are Catholics of a type that will never submit to Rome." Moreover, says Professor Rogers,

> "The undeniable moral failure of the Papacy will be a serious shock to its claims. It has proved quite unable to pronounce on the right and wrong of the cause at issue. . . . If Rome gains by her claim when no great stake is at issue, and attracts men by her definite offer of security in matters purely speculative, she must pay the price when she fails to meet a real need, and must not be surprized if she loses men who distrust those who promise what they can not fulfil."

THE MACHINERY OF FEEDING BELGIUM

WHILE TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES were pealing out "Crowns for the Valiant," a Church of England clergyman found a new application for the sentiment in a Wall Street business office. He tells us that the words of the old hymn at first brought "echoes of monastic aspiration," but his investigation of the business end of the Belgian Relief Work led him to believe the churchmen of old days must have meant more than mere physical courage when they spoke of the qualities that won crowns. "They meant capacity for doing things used stedfastly for some noble end"; and he adds: "So may we, interpreting their words in our modern way, sound out their tune over the babel of Wall Street, since modern commerce and finance also produce these men of effective strength of brain and will to use their powers for the good of the weak and helpless." Canon Hannay, who, besides being a Church of England clergyman, is a novelist and dramatist under the name of "George A. Birmingham," tells us in the New York *Times* of the vastly complicated business methods that keep the 7,000,000 helpless Belgians from starvation:



HERBERT C. HOOVER,

Who has entire charge of the distribution of food for the seven million starving people of Belgium.

"They set before me a map of the Atlantic Ocean, with the American seaboard on the west of it and the European on the east. Right across the map stood two rows of pins with colored heads, red or blue. In the European ports, in Falmouth and especially in Rotterdam, were little groups of white-headed pins. In the American ports were more pins, black-headed.

"Each pin was a ship. Loading here a black pin stood for her. Sailing east a blue pin, moved every day, marked her progress. Sailing west in ballast, she became a red pin. In port, or loading, she was white.

"I did not count the ships, but there was a very large number of them. On the walls of the room were huge blackboards, and on them, written in chalk, the names of ships, their tonnage, the port and date of their departure, the nature of their cargo. The names were various, the dates and ports changed. The cargo was always the same—food.

"In England to-day, in France and Germany, too, I suppose, many men keep maps, and mark them with lines and groves of colored pins. We look at these maps, and are reminded, as they move from place to place, that here or there victories have been won and the war-gods have claimed fresh victims. This map, in a New York office, showed the progress of the spirit of another god. The ships marched to save, not to conquer.

"If the long procession of these ships ceases, if the ocean on this map is left bare of pins, 7,000,000 people, victims, not makers, of war, will starve. The imagination boggles at the attempt to realize so desperate a thing. Yet it is literally true. Between this vast number of Belgian people and starvation there is nothing but this continuous procession of ships. There is no other food except what these ships bring, and tho a man had the gold that Midas made he could not buy what would keep life in him.

"I was shown another map, and then another. These were of North America. On the one were more pins, stuck in, haphazard as it seemed, in various places. Each represented a collecting station where the food which the ships carried was gathered. On the other map were painted squares and oblongs, red, blue, mauve, and on these were figures, meaningless to me, but which told the instructed reader what the freight-rates are from every region to the seacoast."

It sounds an easy thing, where money is plentiful, and the disposition prevails, to buy food for starving people. But—

"The buyer who steps in to buy thousands of tons of wheat can not buy as a woman might buy six loaves of bread. His action affects the market price, raises it so that not only he, but every man and woman in the civilized world, will be affected by the rise. It is not an easy thing to buy for 7,000,000 people. The business, if it is not to lead to disaster, must be gone about very skilfully, very cautiously, by men who possess a hard-won knowledge of the temper of one of the most capricious markets in the world.

"There is the political situation to be taken into account and the Governments of warring countries are to be placated. The seas are strewn with mines, submarines prowl through the depths of them. War-ships rush across them. In the air are flying vessels of destruction. Each warring nation, being desperately in earnest, is jealous and suspicious. Some of them can not, some will not, feed these starving Belgians. The duty is laid upon America, because America alone both can and will. The Commission for Belgian Relief must enter into the fields of diplomacy and persuade the great Powers to let its ships pass freely, to recognize its flag at least as a secure protection.

"The immense difficulty of this business of feeding the starving Belgians began to grow plain to me. I realized that the men who proposed this Commission of Relief are something more than slipshod administrators of petty charities. They are engaged in a work which demands for its proper execution the qualities by which great affairs are carried on and great fortunes made—the organizing capacity of the banker, the patient wisdom of the statesman, the keen foresight of the merchant.

"I saw that the equipment of the service of Mammon might be—there before my eyes actually had been—taken over and used in another service for wholly unselfish ends. The building in which I sat overtopped the church beside it. But the spirit of religion had taken possession and was using for altruistic ends the very faculties which the world regarded as dedicated to its meaner service."

Buying and collecting and carrying are not the whole story of saving a starving people. There is also the process of distribution; and among the evil chances that beset well-intentioned administrators there are "overlapping and waste," "leakage through dishonesty and theft," or even the "degrading sense of dependence forced upon self-respecting men." The Canon believes none of these evils is occurring in Belgium:

"Certain members of the Commission, American citizens in Belgium, have devised an amazingly simple and yet effective system by which those of the Belgians who are in a position to pay for their food are able to do so, and endure no stigma of pauperism. In some provinces it is possible to buy a book of coupons, like a railroad mileage-book, and these can be exchanged at a baker's for a supply of bread sufficient for the household.

"Elsewhere a kind of bread bonds is sold. To the bakers sufficient flour is issued for the making of bread to meet the bonds or coupons issued. Drastic measures have been taken to punish bakers who adulterate or misuse their flour.

"The Belgians themselves are cooperating with fine devotion. Banks—French, English, and Belgian—are advancing money to individuals against securities which are not now, and perhaps never will be, realizable. They are making loans to business houses which wish to continue paying at least part of the wages of their employees. This money is exchanged for food coupons, or bonds, and rations are served out alike to those who pay and those who can not. Soup-kitchens are established for the absolutely destitute, and such vegetables as can be had are given them.

"The whole business of distribution is organized, down to the minutest detail, and worked by local committees, under the direct control of members of the Commission. The committee in London watches over and negotiates the difficulties which arise with the various Governments. . . . . . .

"But the giving must go on. The war continues. While it continues, and for at least six months afterward, this elementary duty of feeding the starving must be done."

CURRENT POETRY

THERE are poets who have deliberately held themselves aloof from the common life of mankind, sheltering, as they said, the flame of their genius from the winds of the world. But these have not been the poets whose names endure in grateful remembrance. The great poets are the poets who have loved mankind, who have sympathized, and understood.

Edwin Markham's most famous poems, "The Man with the Hoe" and "Lincoln," owe their strength largely to their author's love of humanity. He is an accomplished artist in words, but that alone would not account for these poems. His passion for social justice, evident in nearly every poem he has written, is vividly exprest in this beautiful legend. It is taken from his new book, "The Shoes of Happiness, and Other Poems" (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

THE ACCUSING GOLD

By Edwin Markham

It was when Ferdinand was king
In Naples, back in a little ring
Of noisy years, forgot and gone,
A whirl of mist across the dawn.
A little legend of those years
Stays to proclaim their toils and tears—
One little legend that, I wit,
Is in the Book of Judgment writ.
And now the accusement of this rime
Will cry it into the ear of Time.

The king, to bind with crafty hold
St. Francis of Castellamare,
Flung to the friar a purse of gold
(You should have seen the courtiers stare!),
A thousand ducats as an alms
To lay within God's empty palms.
But Francis, friend of man, stooped down,
And snatching a coin from the impious purse
(Stamped with the Prince's royal crown,
But stamped more deep with the people's curse)
He bent it till it broke; and lo,
Blood trickled out for all to know!

"Take back your gold," the friar cried,
"The gold that props your pomp and pride.
Behold the people's blood you draw
Through stealthy treasons of the law.
This blood proclaims the griefs and wrongs
Of them to whom the gold belongs.
Give all to *them*, if you would give
The gold into God's hand, and live."

Here is a charming echo of the poet's boyhood in the Far West. The irregularity of the rhythm has its own value in making the poem intimately colloquial. Its appeal has much the same quality as has William Butler Yeats's "Lake Isle of Innisfree."

THE HEART'S RETURN

By Edwin Markham

When darkened hours come crowding fast,
A thought—and all the dark is past!
For I am back a boy again,
Knee-deep in heading barley in a Mendocino glen.

I can not ever be so sad
But one thing still will make me glad—
That hid spring in the Suisun hills:
My heart keeps going back to it through all the earthly ills.

How often when the brood of care
Would hold me in a hopeless snare,
My soul springs winged and away,
Remembering that wild duck's nest above Benicia Bay!

Or when night finds me toiling still,
I am back again on the greening hill,
A shepherd-boy at set of sun,
Folding his happy sheep and knowing all his tasks are done.

Many an anthology, and many a scrap-book will shelter these lovely lines. But the phrase "friends with life at last" is not characteristic of this poet. Edwin Markham seems always to be "friends with life."

FRIENDS WITH LIFE

By Edwin Markham

Give me green rafters and the quiet hills,
Where peace will mix a philter for my ills—
Rafters of cedar and of sycamore,
Where I can stretch out on the fragrant floor,
And see them peer—the softly stepping shapes—
By the still pool where hang the tart wild grapes.

There on the hills of summer let me lie
On the cool grass in friendship with the sky.
Let me lie there in love with earth and sun,
And wonder up at the lightfoot winds that run,
Stirring the delicate edges of the trees,
And shaking down a music of the seas.

Bring some old book—"The Romaunt of the Rose,"
A song through which the wine of morning blows.
Let me stretch out at friends with life at last,
Forgetting all the clamors of the past—
The broken dream, the flying word unjust,
The failure, and the friendship gone to dust.

In a recent prize-contest, the London *Westminster Gazette* selected "The Placard" as a subject for the contestants. We quote the three winning poems. The second is perhaps the most moving, but Miss Hughes's theme is more interesting and dramatic than either of those selected by "Damon" and "T. E. C." The third stanza of her poem, however, is so awkwardly phrased as to be almost meaningless.

THREE POEMS ON "THE PLACARD"

I

By T. E. C.

Blotted with rain in a cold, cloudy street
Was hung a placard, wet with a deeper pink.
And there, where the way curved to a furniture-shop,
I read, "The Fall of Troy"—ten years of wonder
Thinn'd to a windy sheet, dripping with rain.
The glancing plumes of Hector, and Scamander
Crested to the wrathful skies, and white Helen
Like the mist of a mountain gorge in black rocks
Fray'd with the gold sun, on the storm-sodden wall of Troy—
Ten years put into a word, stream'd like a beacon,
One of innumerable fire-points in a great land,
Brought over the tempest-angry teeth of the black straits,
A spark of flame, soak'd paper, a rose-wet placard!

II

By Damon

"Enemy's Terrible Losses"—in letters of red on white
The placard flared its message out through the mist and rain;
Enemy's terrible losses—I saw the figures plain,
But their greatness had no meaning, no picture to serve my sight.
I was but glad when I read them, clear in the dim war-light,
Thinking: the sooner ended the more we have maimed and slain; . . . . . .
But later when sleep forsook me the placard flashed again,
Burning my inward vision in the lonely deep of night.

The thousands stood no longer in printed figures of red—
They were heaped in desolate places, who heard their country's call,
And went out singing to battle, and now—lay quiet all.
And afar in steep-roofed cities, the homes of the enemy dead,
Went up the prayers of women who knew not yet of their fall,
And voices of other women who wept uncomforted.

III

By Eilian Hughes

Let it be radiant—flowering into script
As some deep valley of the sky, wind-whipt,
Flowers into stars upon a stormy night.

Let it be humble—as an altar scorched
By suppliant fires to Death, the grim, untorched
God of oblations that besmirch the light.

Let it be generous—from its unique page
Erased the scorn-pricks of the super-sage
Whose thorny olive puts all doves to flight.

So let it thrill, like some sweet cantatrice,
Our souls in prison then to win release—
The placard that at last shall publish—PEACE!

Surely there must be many a poet in the suburban trains that daily ply back and forth across the Jersey meadows. Why, then, have these picturesque wastes been so long uncelebrated? Mr. Teall (in a poem included among his "Vagrom Verses," published by Richard G. Badger) is the first, so far as we know, to discover their poetic possibilities. The opening lines of "The Marshlands" are commonplace, but the poem grows more vivacious and colorful as it goes on.

THE MARSHLANDS

By Edward M. Teall

Oh, the marshlands of New Jersey,
Oh, the broad moors near the sea,
Where the salt wind off the ocean
Wanders far and fast and free.

Oh, the tide in winding channels
Hidden in the meadow grass,
Where the hulls unseen, ghost vessels,
Gliding schooners bayward pass;

And the nodding and the lisping
Of the zephyr-haunted edge,
And the mallow's flaming petals
On the sluggish ditch's edge.

And the meadow-lark, sky-scaler,
Mounting up on tiny wings,
Flooding upper space with music—
Largess free, but fit for kings;

And the fleecy flocks of cloudland,
Browsing o'er their sunny leas,
And the flitting of their shadows,
Playing with each vagrant breeze.

Oh, the brave life of the marshes,
Jersey's moorlands, green and wide;
And the brotherhood that crowns it,
Blowing wind and flowing tide.

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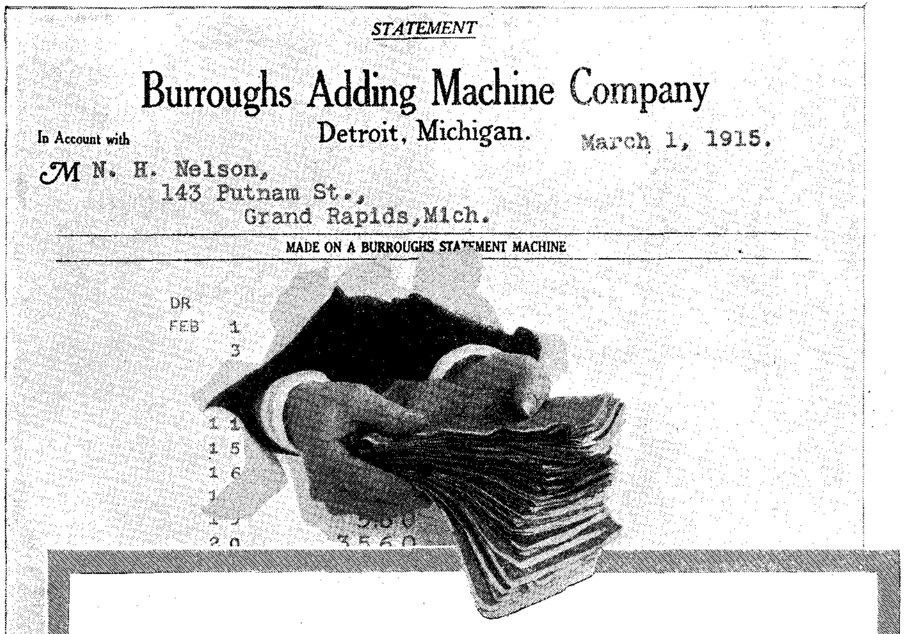

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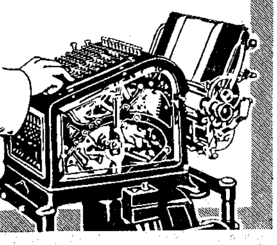

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

AN AMERICAN BOY'S DIARY IN EUROPE IN 1813-1827

Gallatin, James. A Great Peacemaker. The Diary of James Gallatin, Secretary to Albert Gallatin. 1813-1827. With an Introduction by Viscount Bryce. Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. xiii-314. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the raw material of literature sometimes outweighs in value the finished product. This diary, which is largely the naive record of unusually rich experiences in a historic environment, possesses more interest than might a formal work of history on the same period. The diary is that of James Gallatin, son of Albert Gallatin, who was chiefly responsible on our side for the Treaty of Ghent; it is a day-to-day record of the Anglo-American peace negotiations, the centenary celebration of which has been overshadowed by the world-war. The book is put forth as a tribute—and it is a worthy one—to the memory of a man to whom fairly may be conceded the title of honorable fame.

In 1875, James Gallatin handed to his grandson, Count Albert Gallatin, now resident in London and responsible for this publication, a large sealed packet containing his diary from 1813 to 1827, together with other important documents. What was to prove a precious literary legacy had been thrown aside and almost forgotten. "On reading it," writes Count Gallatin, "I found it of the deepest interest. This decided me (after weeding out large portions and suppressing anything that might offend) to offer it to the public." He goes on to explain that the diary throws "a very clear light" upon the Treaty of Ghent. Concerning his distinguished ancestor, the "Great Peacemaker," he gives some interesting details. This American statesman was born at Geneva in 1761 of an aristocratic family and early came under the influence of the revolutionary doctrines which were then in the air. At an early age he had imbibed the ideas of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Condorcet; and when at nineteen he was about to be started upon his career as a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel by his grandmother, Madame de Gallatin de Vaudenet, in whose household he had been brought up, his answer was, "I will not serve a tyrant." A sharp box on the ear decided his fate, remarks his great-grandson. He then suddenly disappeared and was next heard of in America in connection with a letter dated May 24, 1780, from Benjamin Franklin to Richard Bache, Postmaster-General of the United States, recommending to that official's "Civilities, Counsel, and Countenance Messieurs Gallatin and de Serre, two young gentlemen of Geneva of good families and very good characters."

The traditional shrewdness of Franklin for once was amply vindicated. At forty Gallatin was not only Secretary of the Treasury in Madison's Cabinet, but a power in the councils of the young Republic and the brain and hand of the Administration in an acute financial crisis. Viscount Bryce, in a fine introduction, compares him to Alexander Hamilton, "another naturalized American citizen," and asserts that he had resumed the financial policies of the great Federalist statesman and had brought the finances of the country "into a sounder condition than ever had been seen before." His conception of public life and political conduct seems to have been of the Roman type. Upon his retirement, both John Jacob Astor and Alexander Baring made a generous offer to him for a share in their business. Both offers were refused with the reply: "A man holding the position I have must not die rich."

Judged as a literary achievement, Gallatin's diary puts in the shade many other memoirs The style is naturalness itself, the naturalness of a youthful, enthusiastic observer placed at the center of great events, surrounded by the ornaments of life, set in the epoch of Napoleon. The events and personages of a period which is so remarkable that it stands unique in the recent history of the race, and remains uneclipsed, save by events now taking place under the eyes of the living, are here presented as in a series of glorified photographs taken by a young-eyed joyous boy. It is history under the guise of naïveté.

Viscount Bryce, in summing up the merits of the book, gives the roster of famous names mentioned, including most of the celebrities of that time in France. He remarks that there are in the book many interesting side-lights on the history of the time. "The anecdotes," he writes, "are often slight, and there is a good deal of scandal, but it is so softened by the lapse of a century that even the descendants of the persons implicated need not greatly care. The anecdotes and the gossip present a lively picture of the society of the time, more dissolute in France, more intemperate in England, more crude in America."

DICTIONARIES FOR THE OFFICE, HOME, AND SCHOOL

High-School Standard Dictionary. James C. Fernald, L.H.D., Editor. Pp. 894. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net. With thumb-index, $1.80.

Desk Standard Dictionary. James C. Fernald, L.H.D., Editor. Pp. 894. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net. With thumb-index, $1.80.

One might wonder, as he handles these handy volumes, what Dr. Samuel Johnson would say, could he look up and see the strides made in lexicography. Here, in a compass of 894 pages, are given 80,000 words and phrases, 30,000 more than in Johnson's dictionary, and in light, easily handled volumes, far different from the ponderous tome that contained Johnson's labor of seven years. If he were told that this was an abridgment of a much larger work containing five times that number of words, one can imagine him exclaiming, like Dominie Sampson, "Prodigious!"

Dr. Fernald and his staff have given the last word in dictionaries of a size suitable for desk, college, and school use. The books are printed in clear, readable type on a thin paper, and contain "every worthy word that will be found in the reading of standard English authors, or of the best class of current literature." Besides this, in one alphabetical order, are found a large number of biographical and geographical entries, so that the reader will find whatever information he wishes in one vocabulary, which is an entirely new idea in the smaller dictionaries, and a great time-saver.

One can not help being struck by the up-to-date quality of the information. Such words as communiqué, laissez-passer, etc., found daily in the war-news, are fully defined, while the taking of Antwerp, Brussels, Louvain, and Maubeuge is recorded, with the dates, together with the names of generals on both sides of the conflict, French, Joffre, von Kluck, etc., with

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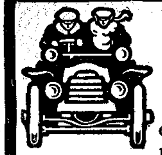

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Wiley, Harvey W. The Lure of the Land. 8vo, pp. 368. New York: The Century Company. $1.40 net.

The ex-chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture has given the results of his own experience as a farmer, which he became after he had reached the age of fifty. All that he tells us is based on experience. Dwellers in slums or pent-up city palaces may not agree with him when he remarks:

> "My idea of humanity would be a scattered population: all of the productive industries taken out of the cities and placed in the country, to which they properly belong, and the city left only as a place of exchange."

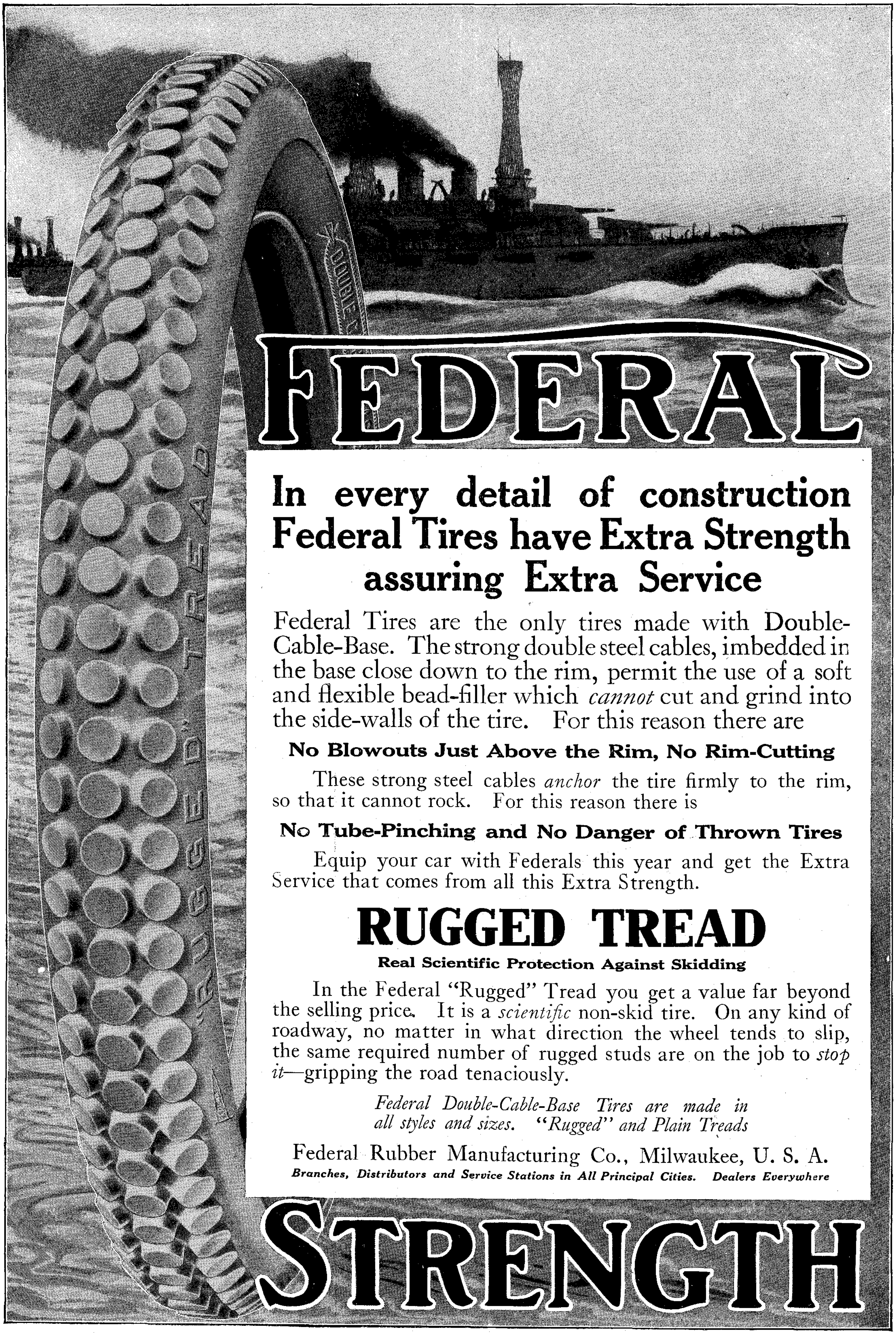
If the reader has not yet felt the lure of the land he is likely to arrive at the author's conclusion, or, at any rate, to agree with the enthusiastic spirit that prompted him to say and believe that agriculture "is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life, and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages." The attractiveness and point of the work are much enhanced by forty-nine illustrations from photographs and an excellent index.

Blümner, H. The Home Life of the Ancient Greeks. Translated by Alice Zimmern. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 548. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2 net.

This handbook on ancient Greek life should serve as a companion to grammar and school studies in Greek history and art. Its easy, descriptive style and abundant illustration make it quite easy of comprehension. Mooted points are passed over without burdening the reader with discussion, and the topics, which cover a very wide range, are well ordered.

Bacon, Edwin M. Rambles Around Old Boston. With drawings by Lester G. Hornby. Pp. 205. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1914. $3.50 net.

Three men, an Englishman, an Artist, and an Antiquary, rambled around old Boston, so the writer of this book would have us believe. And what they saw is pleasantly described and no less pleasantly pictured. All the familiar historic buildings, all the residences of Boston literati on Beacon Hill, all the streets and queer corners and burying-grounds, and mysterious passageways of old Boston are noted and their history told. We look across the roof to Bunker Hill with the Artist, find the site of Mistress Ann Hutchinson's house with the Antiquary, and learn with the Englishman a little more of the glorious history of Colonial and Revolutionary Boston. Tho there is no effort at guide-book completeness, we venture to say that there are few spots worth seeing in old Boston to which the reader of this book will not find his steps directed.



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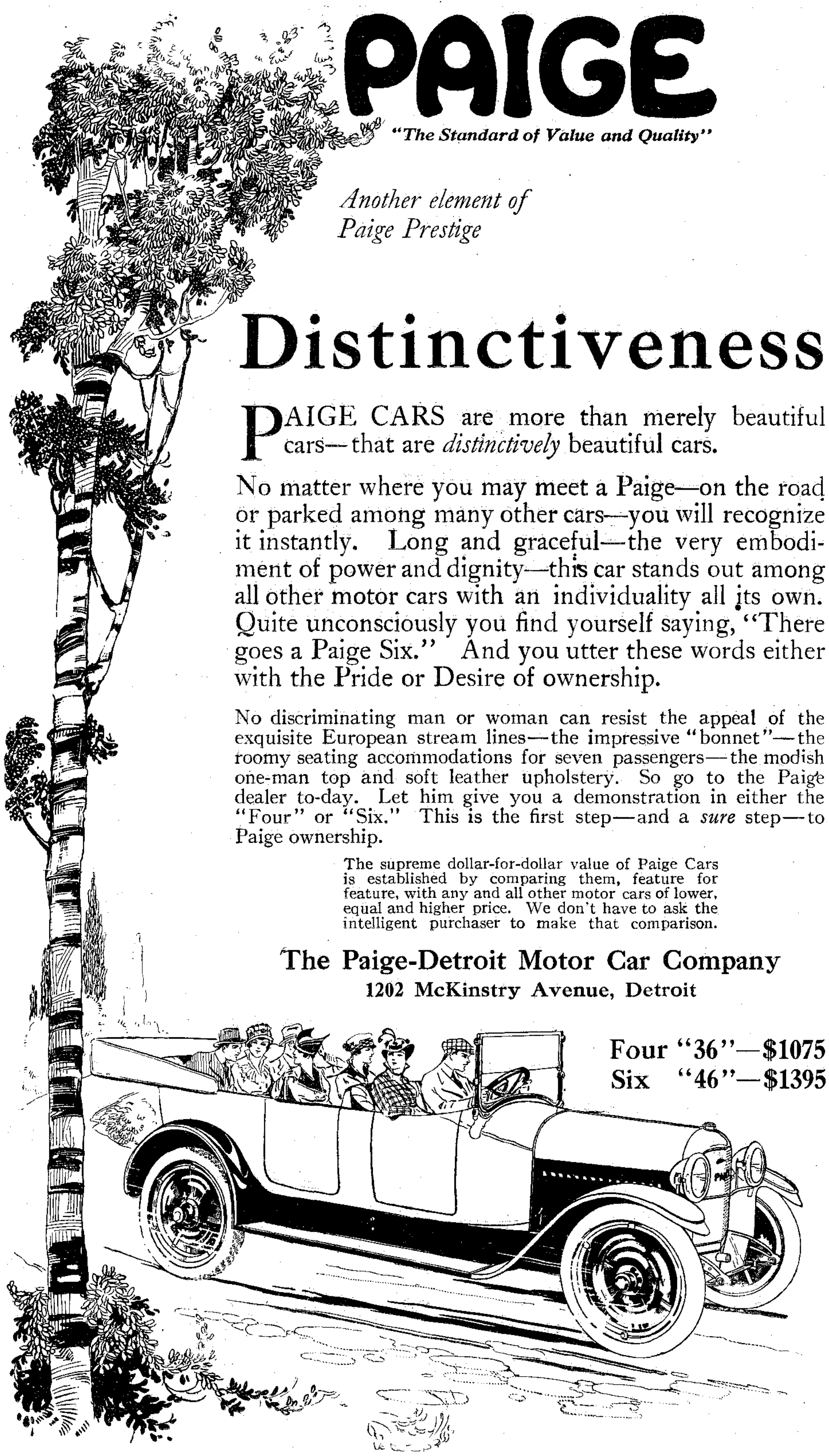

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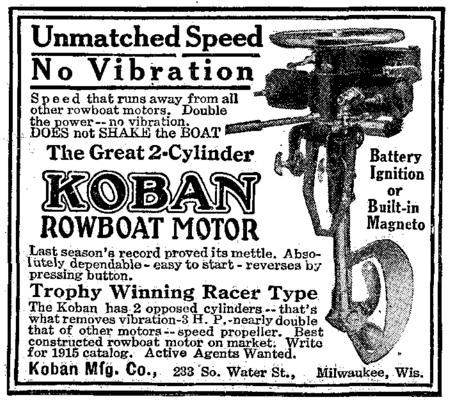

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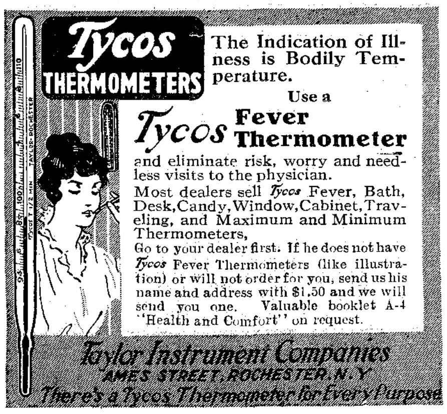

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Farquhar, J. N. (M.A.). Modern Religious Movements in India. 8vo, pp. xvi-471. New York: Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

This volume, based on lectures by Mr. Farquhar at Hartford on the Lamson Foundation in 1913, is by far the most informing book published for a century on present-day religious conditions in the great peninsula. It is the result of wide reading, personal investigation, interviews with living representatives, and diligent correspondence. It covers such "theistic" societies as the various "Samajes," the many reform movements intended either to "purify" or to "reinstate" the old faiths, those tendencies which look to a religious nationalism, and efforts at social reform. The result is a bird's-eye view which enables us to understand very well indeed the situation in "sectarian India."

In covering so much ground the author has necessarily had to make brief the descriptions of the individual "sects." But he approached his task in a commendable spirit of sympathy—a sympathy that would hardly have been possible a generation ago. Only once has he broken through limits either of moderation or of brevity; in his treatment of theosophy he has given full scope to a decided antipathy, and has devoted the disproportionate amount of 93 pages to the exposure of Mme. Blavatsky and the subsequent developments.

Apart from this—was the game here worth the candle?—the volume is to be warmly commended.

Dickinson, Helen A. German Masters of Art. With 4 illustrations in color and 110 in monotone. 4to, pp. 284. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $5 net.

This volume presents a complete survey of the history of German art from medieval times through Dürer and his school, after which it fell and remained under Italian influence, until comparatively recent times. Miss Dickinson's object is to show German art as the reflection of the German national character, its ideal being, as she says, not beauty but expression. After brief introductory chapters on the German nature, the medieval book-illuminators, and the period of early fresco-painting, she opens her history proper with the school of Prague, which sprang into existence indirectly through the influence of Giotto, and mainly through the desire of Karl IV. of Bohemia to make his capital a great art center. The rest of the book is divided into three main sections, devoted respectively to the schools of Cologne, Swabia, and Franconia. Miss Dickinson has sought out her materials in many remote districts and obscure hamlets; her record is remarkably full in details, tho she strikes one as being somewhat uncritical in her general ideas and grasp of organic development. She devotes, for example, no more space to the great figures of Kranach and the elder Holbein than to several obscure earlier masters, but she wisely emphasizes the equally great and little-known Matthaüs Grünewald. It will surprize many readers to find that early German art is almost as richly interesting as the universally known Italian art of the same epoch.

Venosta, Giovanni Visconti. Memoirs of My Youth. Translated by Rev. William Prall, D.D. With introduction by William Roscoe Thayer. Pp. 463. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

Giovanni Visconti Venosta writes these memoirs for the benefit of nephews. He gives a detailed account of the vital years in the founding of the new Kingdom of Italy, from 1848 to 1860, in which Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour were associated with the Italian Risorgimento, and with all of whom, especially the latter, the author had personal and intimate relations. Noteworthy historical matter is presented, social groups and conditions are described, and an interesting personality is unfolded. Life in the city of Milan is portrayed with light on the youth of that city in the supreme period of Italy's unifaction. Visconti Venosta, on account of his youth, was an onlooker at first, but later played an active and important part in the struggle. His elder brother, Marquis Emilio, was, from youth up, in the thick of political plotting, and so the author had every opportunity for acquiring information from the inside.

Bourne, Henry Eldridge. The Revolutionary Period in Europe. 8vo, pp. 494. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

In this pregnant volume Professor Bourne traces the revolutionary movement in Europe from the year 1763 to 1853. This movement was of a political, a social, and an industrial character, and did much to improve the condition of Europe at a time when Rousseau could say, "Man is born free, and is everywhere enchained." The half-century which is treated of in the work takes the French Revolution as the great central event and traces its vibrating effects through England, Germany, Italy, and Austria. The writer devotes six chapters to a description of European conditions under the old régime with its almost absolute monarchy, its peasantry suffering from the oppression and exactions of a ponderous aristocracy, and commerce and trade largely controlled by monopolies of various kinds. He shows in his ten chapters devoted to the actual revolution that this cataclysmic event was a natural precursor to the Napoleonic era.

Over half of the period with which he deals was taken up with warfare, and Europe was kept in a state of turmoil very similar to that which we are witnessing to-day. On this account especially the book is likely to find many readers. The style is succinct, and largely consists of names and events, to which the writer by his charming style and his mastery of the vast apparatus indicated by his ample bibliography has lent a lucid interest as instructive as it is valuable. The book forms the seventh number of the Century Historical Series, edited by George Lincoln Burr, of Cornell University.

Hope, Laurence. India's Love Lyrics, Including the Garden of Karma. Illustrated by Byam Shaw. 4to, 158 pp. New York: John Lane Company. London: Wm. Heinemann. $5 net.

Laurence Hope's Indian Love Lyrics need no introduction to a public addicted to the flavors of the East. They are well known both from their numerous editions and from their music as set to many an air. The present issue is notable above the rest in that the poems form the basis of illustrations by an artist whose birthplace was India, who therefore has not imitated, but was inspired by the art of the great peninsula. The way between imitation and inspiration is long, and only he who needed not to learn, only to express that which he had from babyhood seen and felt and inbreathed, could have traversed the weary distance. The publishers have risen to the occasion, and in glorious type on pages widely margined, within covers that delight the eye, have given text and twenty-four illustrations in color in a form that can but please the lover of fair books.

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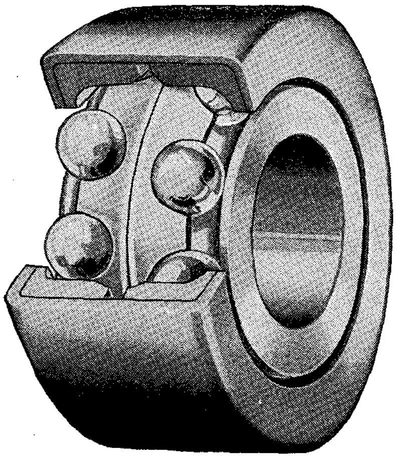

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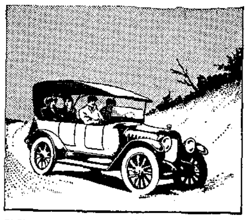

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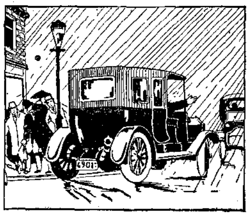

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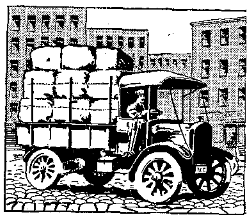

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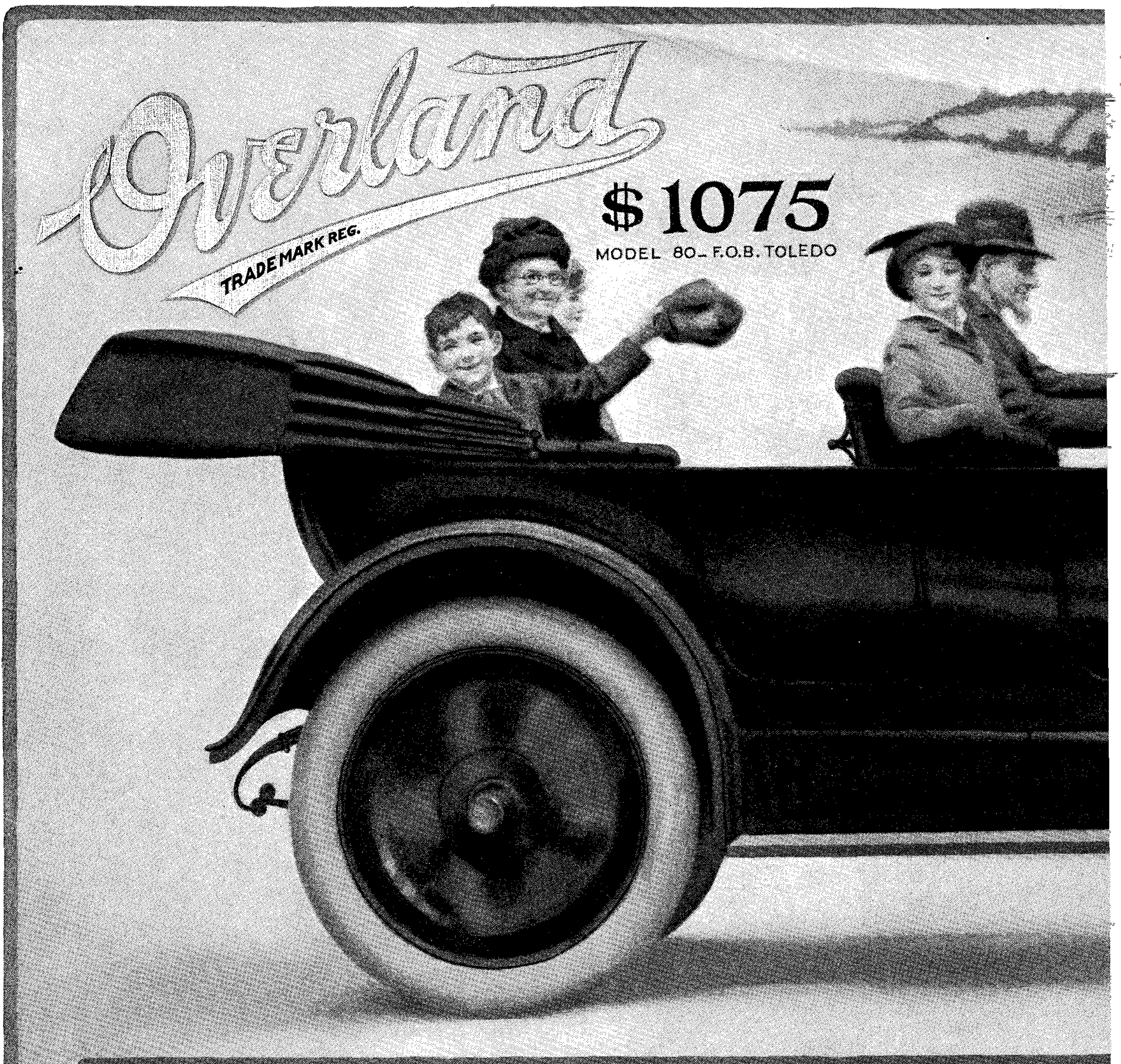

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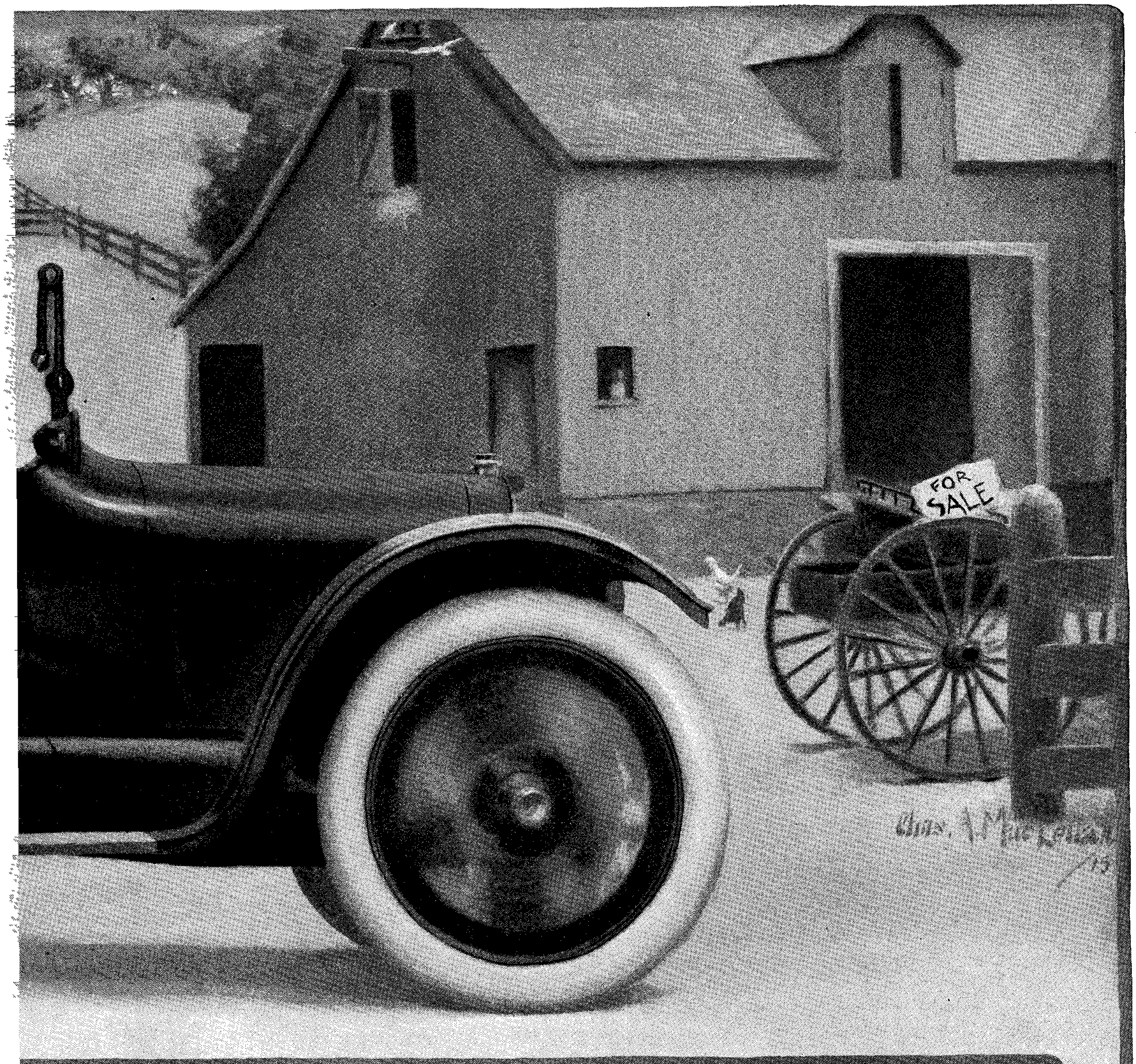

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And in that first ride father knew that he had selected *that* which had given him the greatest motor car value for the very least amount of money.

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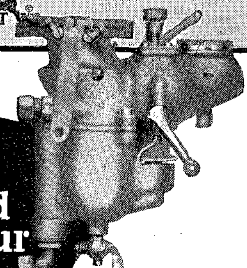

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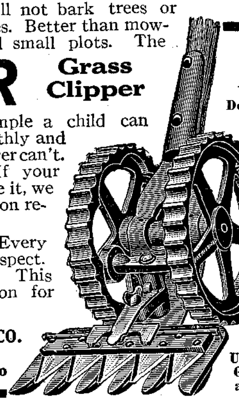

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A FACTORY WHERE CONVICTS ARE MADE MEN

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE is busy demonstrating the fact that Sing Sing prison can be made into a factory for repairing broken lives. Meanwhile, Henry Ford is attempting the same thing outside of prison, in a real factory of his own. Can either of these men accomplish what they seek to do with these man-factories of theirs? To this question Henry Ford replies:

> I can do it, but I do not claim to have a man-factory. I have an automobile-factory where we do something more than turn out machines. The best thing for you to do is to come out to Detroit and see exactly what we are doing and find out what we have done. Then you can judge for yourself. Words never count for much in this world. It's deeds.

Receiving this answer, says a writer in the New York *Sun:*

> I went to Detroit, and thence to Highland Park. One of the first questions I asked was:
>
> "You say you can make men; what do you call a man?"
>
> The answer came quickly:
>
> "One who stands four square to the world in reference to the functions that should be absolutely right, with regard to himself, those who are dependent upon him, and society in general."
>
> "How do you make men?"
>
> "By the application of horse sense."

"Horse sense," it appears, led Mr. Ford to establish within the walls of the Ford factory a sociological department, where a force of eighty men keep records of the ex-criminals already employed by the Ford Company, and of the other men who were put to work solely because "they needed the uplift of work and good pay to turn them from ways of evil into ways of good." Every applicant for a position with the company whose antecedents are doubtful is personally investigated, if it is intended to give the application serious consideration. The facts of the man's past must be known by the department, altho the past does not greatly matter in the selection or rejection of the applicant. The one all-important thing is the mental attitude of the man at the present time—his frame of mind when the inspector calls upon him. If he is accepted, however, he is, for his own good, carefully watched. In this there is justice only, for—

> Nobody realizes more than these people do that promises of reform are easily broken and that good intentions have their assigned place in the infernal regions unless they are supported by actual performances. Every one of the 14,000 men comes under the purview of the sociological department at least three times a year, whether he has a bad record or has all his life lived a decent and respectable life.
>
> But there is no prying or spying. No inspector goes about among the man's

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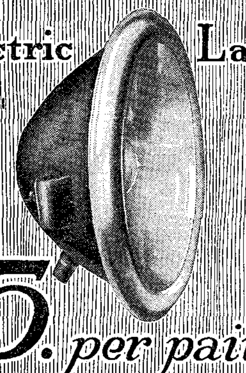

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Headlights (single bulb) per pair,	**$5.00**
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TO be had at every good place where accommodation is made for travellers.

White Rock
"The World's Best Table Water"

Preserves your health in every climate.

From the famous *White Rock* Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wis.
Office, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

tradespeople to find if he pays his bills or asks his neighbors if he is beating his wife. The man himself is seen and questioned, usually in the presence of his wife or some other relative or friend, and always at his home or boarding-house, and his statements are taken absolutely on faith, without doubt or hesitation, unless there is reason to believe that he is concealing something. In the latter event he is faced with facts or reports and asked for an explanation.

If he has fallen from grace he is encouraged to take a fresh grip on himself and make another try of it. If he does not indicate repentance for a misdeed or for wrong living he is punished, but not discharged.

It might be supposed that the men would object to this constant and persistent watching of their private lives and resent it. As a matter of fact, I made several trips on trolley-cars on which workmen quitting with the various shifts were returning to their homes, for the express purpose of getting into apparently casual conversation with them and finding out how they felt about this and some other matters incident to their employment in the Ford works. Not one of the number to whom I suggested that objection might well be made failed to reply that watching certainly was a good thing for many of the men, and what was good for one was good for all. Probably the boldness and the openness of the watchfulness save it from being misconstrued and resented.

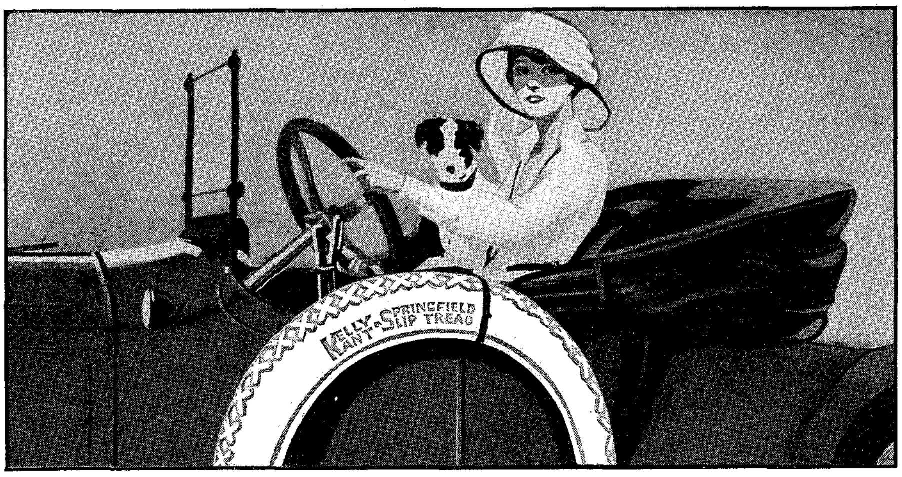
The work of Henry Ford and his sociological department can not fail to attract the interested attention of the skeptical, and many are those who are asking, "Can Ford make good?" Perhaps it is too early yet to tell, or even to speculate, but a few examples that are related of the working out of the Ford methods with the weaker members of his force offer encouragement to optimism:

A woman telephoned that she wished to speak to this department. Over the wire she told the executive to whom she was directed that the wife of one of the workmen had asked her to inform the factory that her husband, who had been employed in the works for several months, was giving indications of losing his hold. She wanted the Ford people to see if they could not help him.

That night an inspector called upon the man and found him apparently yielding to the temptations of his former companions. The cheery word, the pat on the back, the encouraging smile of this inspector, all given without the slightest suggestion of patronage, seemed to have the desired effect, and the man exprest a renewed determination to take a stronger grip than ever and keep straight for what there was in it for him and his family.

Another case, one that had gone a little further, approached a conclusion at the same time. A man now 24 years old had taken a girl away from her home and fled to Indiana. Her mother followed him there and had him arrested. He was sent to prison, but his behavior was such that he was paroled. He married the girl and tried to make a home for her.

Driven from place to place because he was a paroled convict, and apparently for no other reason, he applied for and secured work in the Ford factory. He



Kelly-Springfield Tires Now Sold on New Adjustment Basis

Hereafter when adjustments are necessary they will be made on the following basis: Plain tread, 5,000 miles; Kant Slip tread, 6,000 miles. In Ford sizes, plain tread, 6,000 miles; Kant Slip tread, 7,500 miles.

The word "adjustment," however, rarely figures in Kelly-Springfield speech or correspondence. In 1914 the total adjustments on

Kelly-Springfield

Tires for the whole United States were less than **one per cent** of sales. You get your tire service in uninterrupted mileage—not in adjustments.

That's because Kelly-Springfield tires are made slowly and carefully by hand from the kind of real rubber that gives real mileage.

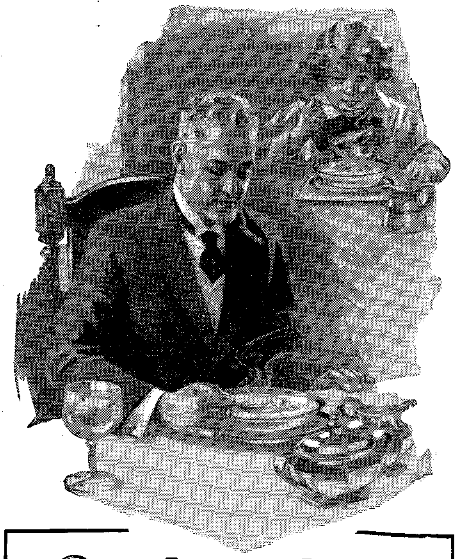
Send to 229 W. 57th St., New York City, for "Documents in Evidence" which tells the experience of others

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.
AKRON, OHIO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

10% More for Your Money
The 25-cent package of Quaker Oats is nearly three times larger then the 10-cent size. By saving in packing it offers more for your money.



Quaker Oats Habits

How They Cling

There is no food habit more persistent than eating Quaker Oats.

It starts in infancy, because mothers know it as the ideal food for growth. In boyhood it's the vim-food, in manhood the luxury.

One never finds another food with such flavor and aroma.

That's because we have made oat food a dainty. We pick for this brand just the big, rich grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. And, by a long-heat process, we make them into extra-luscious flakes.

Do you know that folks eat a billion dishes a year of delicious Quaker Oats? Do you know that the mothers of a hundred nations send here now to get them?

Yet any store will supply you Quaker at no extra price.

Quaker Oats

The Extra Luscious Flakes

Every oat flake is a battery of energy. Each dish is a mine of power. It creates vim and vitality. It supplies the capacity for study and for work. For 2000 years oats have stood unique as a vim-food.

Make this dish inviting. Serve it at its best. There exists no reason why every home, rich or poor, should not serve Quaker Oats.

10c and 25c per package
Except in Far West and South

Quaker Cooker

Each package of Quaker Oats contains an offer on a perfect double cooker, made of pure aluminum. It is made to cook Quaker in the ideal way.

(851)

brought his wife and their two children to Detroit and there set up a pleasant and comfortable home. Unfortunately, however, he thus violated his parole, and the Indiana officers sent out a police-warning for him. He was traced to the Ford works and arrested.

Mr. Ford himself took up the matter, and, after a thorough investigation and a long talk with the young man, laid all the facts before the Governor of Indiana, and asked for executive clemency. I myself saw the long telegram from the Governor, which arrived while I was there, expressing his sympathy and interest, and saying that a pardon would probably be issued within a few days. Meantime the man was paroled to the Ford factory, continuing his work and supporting his children and his wife, who is devoted to him. Right living and fair workmanship seem to be all that counts with these people.

Another work that the sociological department undertakes is that in which families are brought together and reconciled to the point of living in comfort and harmony. In one instance of which we read it was discovered that a man who had been at work in the factory for a long time had abandoned his wife and two children in Canada five years before, and set up another domestic establishment in Detroit:

The matter was discust with him, but he said he could not and would not live with his wedded wife; he would give up his job first. After several interviews he consented to meet her and talk the matter over.

At his expense the woman was sent for. An inspector met her at Windsor just across the river on the Canadian side, to conduct her to the interview. The immigration inspector refused to allow her to enter this country because she had no means of support. The man was taken to Windsor, therefore, to meet her. After a long talk he said he would break up his present establishment and take her back. Still the immigration inspector insisted that the plan was hazardous and would not allow her to enter.

So the man took a house in Windsor and is living there to-day with his wife and children. Only a few days ago—and the reunion occurred nearly a year ago—he came to one of the executives of the sociological department and thanked him for bringing them together, saying that he was happier and more contented and that his wife was all he formerly thought she was not. More than fifty families have been reunited in this way.

At another time a professional thief attempted to get employment by what were practically hold-up methods. His hold-up scheme failed, but, in view of his necessity and earnestness, he was given a job just the same:

One evening last summer a rough- and tough-looking individual rang the bell of the residence of N. A. Hawkins, the Ford sales manager. Mr. Hawkins answered it himself, and a conversation something like this took place:

"Are you Hawkins, of Ford's works?"

"I am. What can I do for you?"

"Give me a job. I am a burglar and a hold-up man, and I've served twenty years in several prisons for my crimes. I'm tired of it all and want a job; and I'm going to get it or somebody is going to suffer."

"Is that so? Well, what will you do if I don't give you a job?"

"I'll get mine. I've a wife to support and I'm going to get some money for her and me." The man unfastened a suspender-button and pulled a black-jack from inside his trousers. "I live at No. —— Street," mentioning a very tough neighborhood, "and I'll use this on somebody before I get home. If I can't get money honestly I'll get it dishonestly."

"Put that thing away," said Mr Hawkins, "and come and see me in the morning. But don't bring the black-jack with you. If you have to go hungry between now and then, go hungry—just to see how much you mean by saying that you want to get money honestly. I won't give you any, and if I hear of a hold-up to-night between here and where you live I'll—well, I'll give you such a talking to when you come to my office to-morrow that you won't forget it in a long time."

The man came in the morning and got his job. He is at work there still and behaving himself excellently. He is carrying a bullet in his body that Sergeant McDonald, of the Detroit police, fired into him after a daring burglary, literally blowing him off the roof of a three-story house That he landed in a big snowdrift was all that saved his life. He comes now to Mr. Hawkins's office every once in a while to talk with him, for anybody has access to any man in the office building any time he has need to see him. Not long ago Bill opened a bank-account.

"The first time I ever went into a bank," he told Mr. Hawkins, "except to get the lay of it or rob it."

In the Ford factory, as has already been intimated, a man's past matters little, but his "present" matters a great deal. This man's "present" grew better and better, as he developed into a first-class workman. He was the sort of workman in whom Henry Ford is always most interested; therefore it was natural enough that, when opportunity offered some time later, Mr. Hawkins should arrange a meeting between this man and his employer. Mr. Ford was led through the factory casually to the place where Bill was working. We read on:

"Hello, Bill," said Mr. Hawkins. "I want you to shake hands with Mr. Ford."

In the din of the factory Bill did not quite distinguish the name, but he stuck out a black and grimy paw and gript the hand of Mr. Hawkins's companion with a will. Nothing was said about him or his life or his work, and the men passed on. That afternoon, after quitting time, Bill came to Mr. Hawkins's office.

"Say," he said, "do you know what they are telling me down in the shop?"

"No. What?"

"That that was the boss that shook hands with me—the big boss that owns the works. Was it?"

"Sure," answered Mr. Hawkins. "Why not?"

"Well," said Bill, "if Henry Ford will walk into his shop and shake hands with a man like me, he can have all I've got. Anybody who wouldn't go straight for a man like that is a fool and deserves all he gets."

When Seneca meets Seneca

This Seneca Indian Chief, Wy-ten-ac (Quick Eye), with his years of training, cannot get as accurate an impression of the things he sees as can any Boy Scout with the Seneca Scout Camera.

There's both education and fun in taking pictures with

Seneca CAMERAS

for Roll Film, Film Packs or Plates

Simple, quick, sure, accommodating any make of film or plate, these serviceable cameras open your eyes to things about you and keep an intensely interesting record of happenings and events.

There's a Seneca that will just suit you no matter whether you want a sturdy little Knockabout Scout Camera for $2.00, a new Folding Scout for $8.00—the most remarkable camera value you have ever seen—or a Folding Roll Film Seneca with as complete equipment as can be desired.

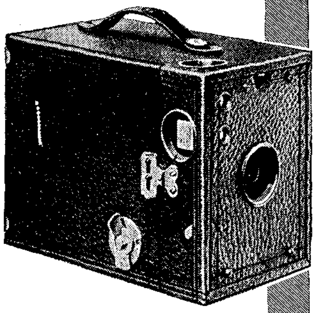
If you want to know real Camera satisfaction, it will pay you to become acquainted with the entire tribe of Seneca Cameras; then select the model that meets your requirements.

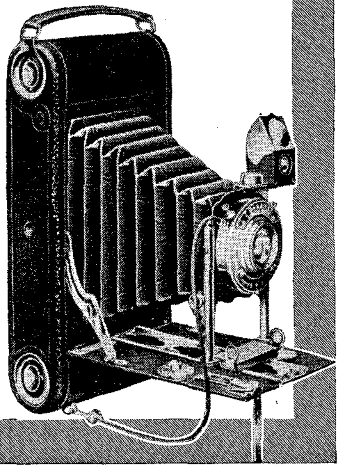
Send To-day for a Copy of the

1915 Seneca Handbook

Free for the Asking

It not only describes all Senecas and Seneca supplies, but is full of new ideas on picture-taking; tells about lenses and shutters; shows how to obtain proper effects, etc., etc. Ask for your copy.



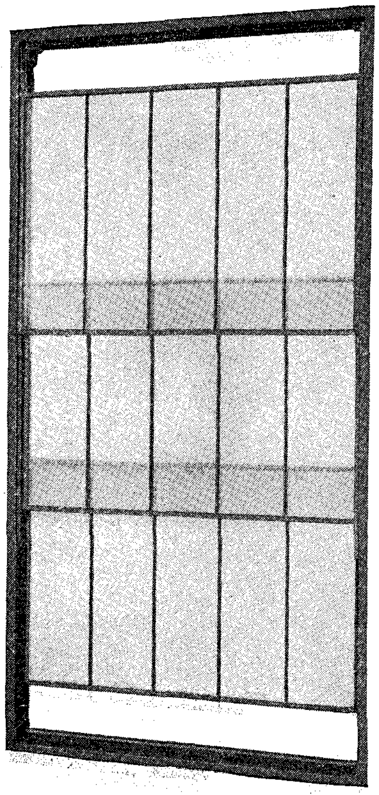


SENECA CAMERAS

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, JEWELERS and RETAILERS
Who want to sell Cameras, take notice

27 Seneca Dealers have written an advertisement for Seneca Cameras—which it will pay you to read. Send for a copy on your letter-head and we will also send complete information about our new Camera Departments which can be installed for $50, $75 or $100. Write now.

Seneca Camera Mfg. Company
281 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.



Announcing A NEW MODEL IN STEEL SASH THAT SLIDES

DID you ever see a vertically sliding steel window that operated easily—without binding—and yet gave absolute weather protection?

That problem, which has bothered steel sash makers for years, is solved by the new

Fenestra SOLID STEEL WINDOWS "REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Vertically Sliding Sash

In addition, this new sliding window has all the advantages peculiar to its type of construction.

It is easily washed.

It admits the use of screens, shades and wire guards.

It moves in the familiar way—up and down.

It does not protrude from the walls when open.

Like all other Fenestra sash, vertically sliding type is designed to give maximum daylight and perfect ventilation and it carries the same Fenestra guarantee of quality and service.

It Slides Up and Down

Write for the details of this newest member of the Fenestra family

DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 41
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Fenestra SOLID STEEL WINDOWS "REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."

BEAVER BOARD WALLS & CEILINGS

For New Buildings or Remodeling

Saw it like wood—nail panels to studding—then paint—put on decorative strips.

Result—beautiful, durable interiors, free from cracks. No more repairs, no wall-paper, easy to decorate. Relief from lath and plaster troubles. *Write at once for free sample and book* "BEAVER BOARD and Its Uses." All about our free design and decoration service. Address

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Branch Offices in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, New York City, Omaha, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

TRADE BEAVER BOARD PURE WOOD FIBRE MARK

A LITTLE-KNOWN BURBANK

"TO burbank" is by this time practically a legitimate active verb in the "United States language," in the same category with "fletcherize" and "kodak." So far, however, it has been the general notion that there was but one "burbanker," the original Luther himself. It now appears, on the authority of the Portland *Oregonian*, that there is another, one Rev. George Schoener, the village priest of Brooks, Oregon, in the beautiful Willamette Valley, about nine miles north of Salem. This paper says of him:

> While no doubt a number have heard of his work with roses, little attention has been aroused, but roses is not the extent of his work. How few know of the other plants that he has developed and is developing? Only a few intimates know how he has improved and beautified the hawthorn, what he has done to give Oregon a new berry that promises in time to lead all, or how he is working on and has nearly perfected a September cherry. These are only a few of the things that he has done and is doing, and yet here is a genius living right in the midst of the Willamette Valley, of whom the world has heard little. He has had no trumpets to sound his praises, like Burbank, yet his work is, if he is permitted to continue, not second to Burbank, for Father Schoener is a trained botanist and scientist and his work is carried on entirely along scientific lines.

We are told that while Father Schoener, like the traditional prophet, attains to little fame or honor in his own country, he is widely- and well-known abroad, and in England, France, and Germany is regarded as the greatest exponent of Mendel's theory of plant life and evolution. His recognition in this country is mainly limited to the Department of Agriculture. Proof of his esteem there is shown in the fact that they have sent him this year nearly 1,000 plants for tests and analyses, in the hope that he may make some of them prove beneficial to mankind. We read:

> All of this work Father Schoener has had to take on his own shoulders, and it has been no small burden, either physically or financially, for the poor parish priest to bear. He has had no assistance whatever either from the State or commercial bodies or Government, but he has been as good a soldier in the cause of producing something to benefit mankind as he has been to the Church, and he has assumed the burden cheerfully, for no one can help but feel that it is a burden for a man of his physique to carry water half of the night from a well to keep his plants from starving during the long summer of the Willamette Valley, for the loss of one of his precious seedlings might mean the undoing of more than a year's work. This is only one phase of physical burden that he has assumed, and the financial burden has been equally heavy, for, to continue in his scientific work to improve fruits, vegetables, and flowers he has had to sacrifice bodily comforts to get the ma-

terial with which to continue his experiments. His few friends have done for him what they could, but if Father Schoener this year could have a helper to relieve him of the physical burden of caring for his thousands of precious seeds and plants it would be a wonderful help to him and aid Science.

My surprize has been great when I realize how Father Schoener has had to struggle along in such an isolated place as Brooks, away from the center of learning and with only the most modest equipment, for be it known that he has no place in which to set up a library, the one great companion to the truly scientific man. The fact that his condition is such can possibly be attributed largely to his own modesty, which has prevented him from calling attention to his work.

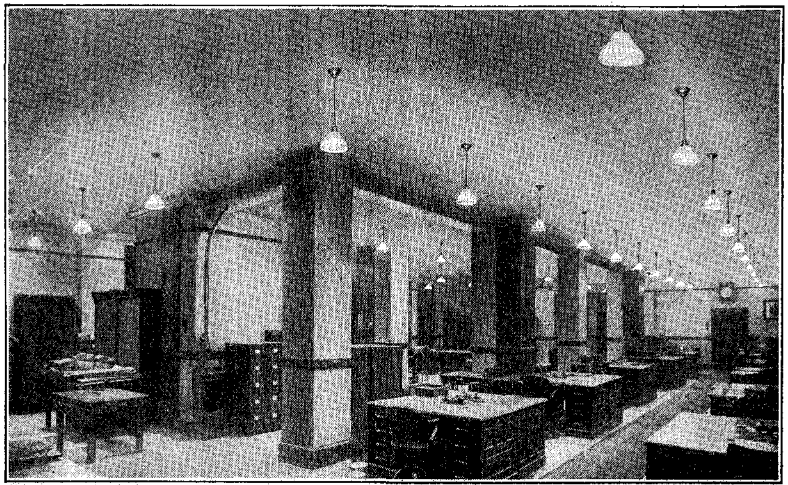
Doubtless to some this pursuit of "painting the lily" may seem of little significance, but we are urged to remember that all the vegetable life upon which we now subsist and are utterly dependent was brought within our reach and made nourishing for us in just the same way in which Father Schoener, Burbank, and others are working. Only, in the case of the "burbankers" the process of evolution is sped up and directed. As we are told:

It is by scientific hybridization that Father Schoener hopes to improve the flora of Oregon. It is his keen imagination, backed by his knowledge of botany, his faith in Mendel's theory, his strong, skilful fingers that perform the operation—often difficult and nearly always delicate—of pollenization, that points the future road for his endeavors.

It is not enough to have experts on soil and superior cultivation in our agricultural colleges, nor is it sufficient to study chemistry, how to apply successfully certain chemicals, either as a preventive or remedy against diseases in plant life. It is not enough to know the superior methods of cultivation and propagation. Before all this comes the fixation of new types, the making of new varieties by a careful study, breeding, crossing, and recrossing of our wild species with already existing good varieties, to prevent degeneration. A rejuvenation must take place from time to time by the influx of new, untainted blood, and this new blood should come from those plants suitable but which are native of our State and which grow and flourish without the aid of man.

It has taken us many years to master the natural force of electricity, yet already Father Schoener, working alone and much handicapped, has succeeded in taming evolution and causing it to bring forth results that are both concrete and practicable. Among these:

His new berry, resulting from the crossing of the raspberry and the Oregon wild blackberry, is already known to his friends, but even few of them know what steps he has taken in the last year by a further hybridization to improve the yielding qualities of this berry, so that when fully developed it will produce the greatest yield of any kind of berry. Only two or three of his most intimate friends know of what he is doing with the wild



Alba Lighting Equipment, Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh. Desk lamps in this room were removed after installing Alba.

Good Light means Good Work

You can't expect a man to work at his best in poor light. The efficiency and health of the whole body are directly related to the eye.

The eye *needs* good light.

Unless you have the kind of light best suited to your particular business, you are wasting money, wasting efficiency and wasting employees' health. Every cent you waste comes out of your profits.

It will pay you to get good light—more work, better work, bigger profits.

Alba Lighting Equipment helps you get Good Light

We make all kinds of globes and shades. Alba is the best. Alba softens the light from high-power tungsten lamps into agreeable, efficient illumination. Alba distributes the light to where it is needed. Alba pays for itself in the money it saves (in current) and the money it earns—more and better work.

Free Pamphlets on Good Light

Get the facts about Alba light for your home or your particular business, by sending coupon below for one of the Lighting Articles listed and a Portfolio of Individual Suggestions.

1-Homes
2-Department Stores
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The coupon is for your convenience ☞

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Sales and Showrooms also in New York
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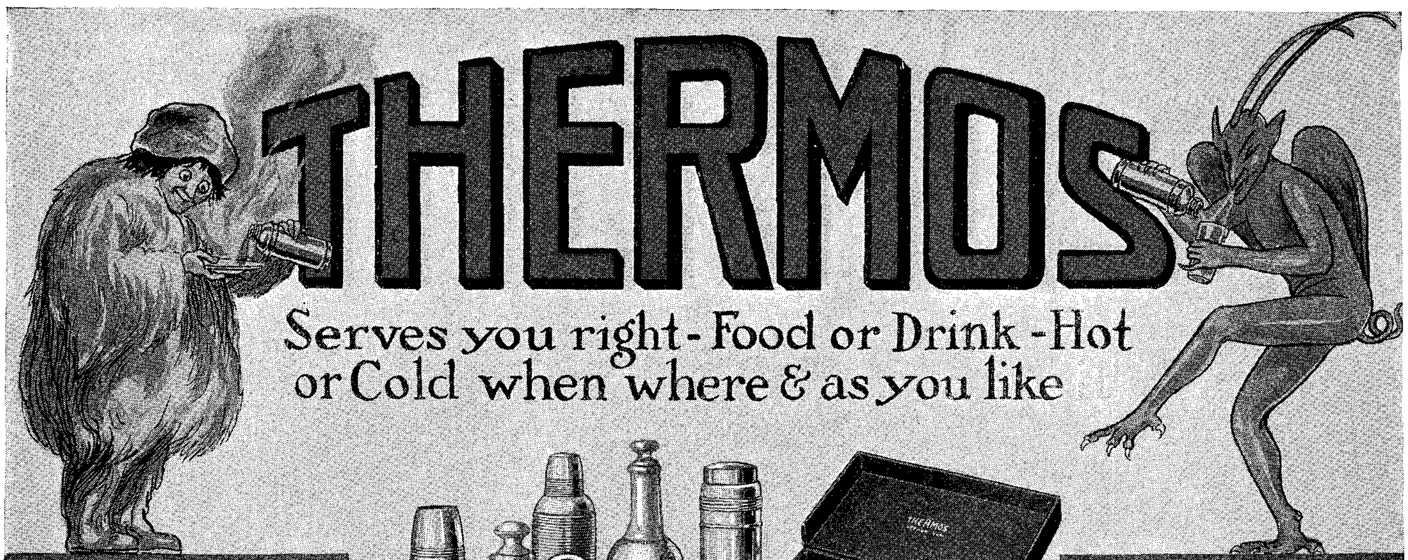
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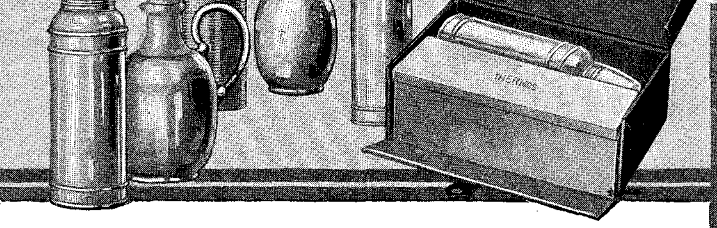
Serves you right - Food or Drink - Hot or Cold when where & as you like



More than ten million Thermos vessels are in use throughout the civilized world

THERMOS products are used by motorists, yachtsmen, travelers, explorers, hunters, fishermen, office workers, and in lunch kits by children at school and workingmen at the factory.

Every member of the family from infancy to old age has daily use for Thermos. It is indeed a good servant, both in and away from home.

THERMOS bottles in the nursery save work, worry and even life, by keeping the infant's milk ice-cold, pure, sweet and bacteria proof.

THERMOS gives great comfort to the sick, aged and infirm—saving many steps for those who have them in care.

THERMOS Carafes and Jugs are ideal for keeping an ever-ready supply of ice-cold water, tea, coffee or other beverage for day or night use; or any liquid may be prepared in advance and kept piping hot until ready to serve.

THERMOS Food Jars are convenient for keeping ice creams, salads, casseroles, chowders, etc., at the proper temperature until served.

Originally expensive, Thermos vessels are now sold by leading dealers at popular prices.

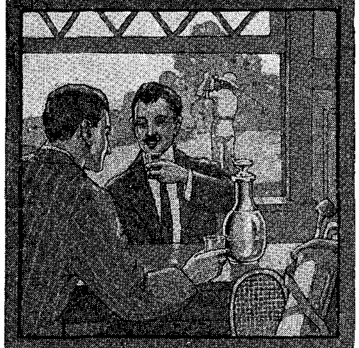
Bottles from $1.00 up **Food Jars from $1.50 up**
Carafes and Jugs from $3.00 up **Lunch Kits from $2.00 up**

Do not accept as truthful representations that all temperature retaining bottles are Thermos vessels. For your protection and ours look for the name THERMOS stamped plainly on the bottom.

Write for an interesting book on Thermos which tells you why the same bottle keeps liquids steaming hot for 24 hours or ice cold for three days.

American Thermos Bottle Co.
Norwich, Conn.
New York San Francisco Toronto

For the picnic. It wouldn't be a *real* picnic without THERMOS with its hot and cold beverages: to say nothing of the food jar and the THERMOS lunch kit.

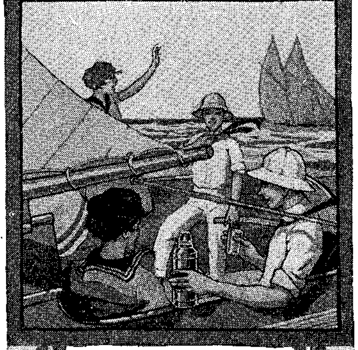


For the country club. A THERMOS carafe of chilled water conveniently placed makes for health and comfort. The judicious use of a THERMOS lengthens life.

For the fisherman. How pleasant it is when the fish are "few and far between," and the sun pours down till the varnish cracks on the canoe, to know that THERMOS is on hand to "serve you right."

For the automobile. How easy it is to have a dainty lunch "on the road" when THERMOS is along to take good care of the hot coffee, cold milk or other beverage.

For the hunter. THERMOS is as necessary to "a good day's shooting" as gun and ammunition. The thoughtful sportsman is never without his THERMOS with its hot or cold drink as desired.



For the yachtsman. The joy of a day on the water fades if everything that should be *hot* is *cold*, and everything that should be *cold* is *hot* when lunchtime comes. THERMOS looks after this important matter.

> salmonberry to make it more useful to man, or how out in the woods of the foothills he has under his careful charge wild crab-apples, which he has pollenized in various ways along scientific lines in the hope that he is making one step forward in developing what may eventually be the perfect apple; for possibly the wild crab-apple has in it that quality of plant blood which, properly nourished and developed into an already good apple, will make the present good apple perfect, as to size, color, yield, and keeping qualities.

He has even undertaken what might be called an edible rose, a crossing of Spitzenberg and Jonathan apples with a rose-plant, in an attempt to make fruit follow flower on our domestic rose-bush. Further:

> His experiments and progress with nuts, both wild and cultivated, cover a wide range, as does also his work with various bulbs and flowers, such as dahlias, gladioli, and tulips. Take also his work with ornamental shrubs, just one, for instance, and how many in Oregon know that he has produced a hawthorn with beautiful red crimson fruit? Think of eating large, fine, ripe cherries from the tree in September, yet Father Schoener hopes to make this a reality within the next year or so, for he has already achieved distinct and successful steps along this one line. Then, also, there is tenderly cared for in his garden a hardy apricot, and his work of improving prunes and plums is another big undertaking that will bear results.

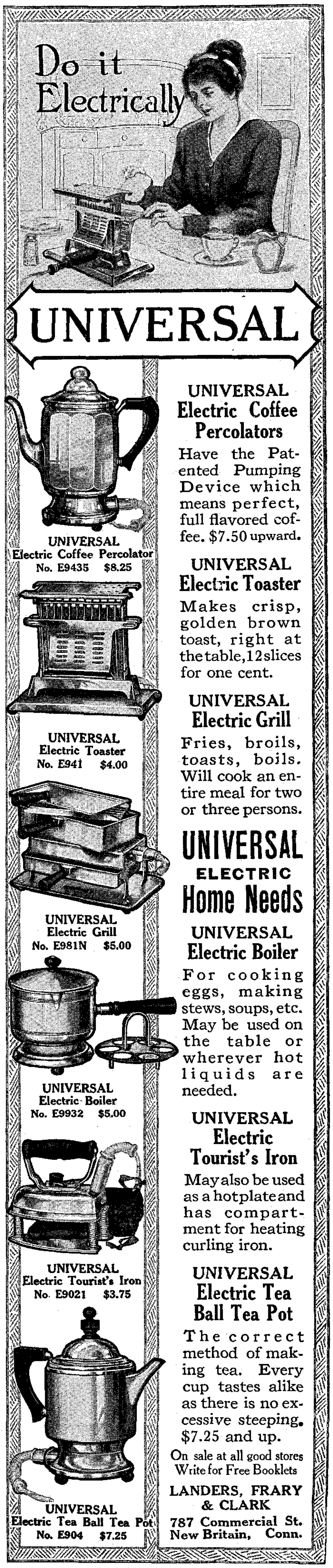
It is time, we are thus shown, that Father Schoener should be recognized in this country as one of our great men. His work with roses alone proclaims his worth, and, in England,

> The enthusiasts of that country look with confidence to him to develop future roses that will outrival anything now known, for it is firmly established not only in England, but also among the great rosarians of the East of this country, like E. G. Hill and Robert Pyle, that by the careful scientific following of Mendel's theory the perfect rose will be produced, and as Father Schoener is regarded as the greatest exponent of Mendel's theory they look to him for the successful demonstration of this theory, as it is realized that his scientific attainments are such that if the theory is to be demonstrated in roses he is the logical demonstrator.
>
> England's greatest rosarian, Miss E. A. Wilmott, V. M. H., who is recognized as the world's greatest authority on wild roses, is intensely interested in the work of this poor village priest in Oregon. Altho separated by more than 6,000 miles, she has held out to him hope and encouragement, and so great is her faith in what Father Schoener can accomplish with Mendel's theory that she has sent him from her garden this year more than 1,000 plants of wild roses, plants that have been gathered by her privately employed explorers in all parts of the world, in the hope that the scientist in the little Oregon town can find among these specimens that drop of plant blood that is going to produce better roses, if not the perfect rose.
>
> The Canadian Government knows Father Schoener and his work and has called on him for aid, for from an expedition sent far into the frozen North came back a wild rose, so hardy that it survived through winters when the temperature gets 40 degrees below zero. This curious plant, so hardy and strong, has been sent to Father Schoener in the hope that, scientist that he is, he can possibly find in its make-up the blood which makes it thrive under severe weather, and when once found this blood can be united with the blood of other roses so that they also can likewise stand severe climatic conditions.

WHEN FOUR HUNDRED LIVES HUNG ON A HALYARD

WHEN the *Leipzig* went down off the Falkland Islands, in the engagement of December 8, it was noted that she refused to haul down her flag, and, in consequence, was swept beneath the waves in a torrent of shot and shell from the *Glasgow*, near by. The New York *Tribune* now prints a chapter that comes as an ironic sequel to the original story. It is told by a Mrs. Pope, of Montevideo, Uruguay, who heard it from Captain Luce, of the *Glasgow*, at a dinner given to the officers of his ship in that city. We read:

> The *Leipzig* fired her last shot and was ablaze inside. Her captain then ordered all hands on deck with their life-belts on. They gathered in the waist of the ship, expecting an explosion any moment. The halyard of the ensign was cut by a shot and the deck below was burning, also a storeroom directly under and around the mast. They could not haul down their ensign, and one man who volunteered to climb the mast was burned to death.
>
> The signal-room was afire also, and the three green lights were discovered at the last moment in a box on deck.
>
> So there they stood, packed solid on the deck, and the *Glasgow's* last two rounds just mowed them down by fifties and sixties and strewed the bits far and wide. The captain sat in the midst of them, as calm as tho they were at anchor at home. He sat and talked and smiled and helped them to keep steady, and just at the end his cabin-boy found a big box of cigarets. He passed them himself to crew and officers. He was alive to the last, when they were standing on the upside of the ship as she heeled over and jumped with them, but went down and couldn't be found.
>
> It was a most horrible situation, and the German officers said that just standing there on a moving and disabled ship, unable to make any signals at all to the enemy, waiting to be blown up any moment, and in the meantime being killed by hundreds at every shot from the *Glasgow*, was enough to break the nerve of any man.
>
> Captain Luce said he never felt so horribly about anything in his life, but he could not have done otherwise, and run the risk of losing his ship by being torpedoed, and it might very well have been a ruse of the *Leipzig* to get the *Glasgow* within torpedo-range.
>
> Now here you have some war-news which is, as yet, entirely unknown, and likely to be for some time to come. Captain Luce himself looked ten years older. I am writing to Mrs. Luce, who was out here for three months a year ago. These poor navy women, what a terrible time for them!



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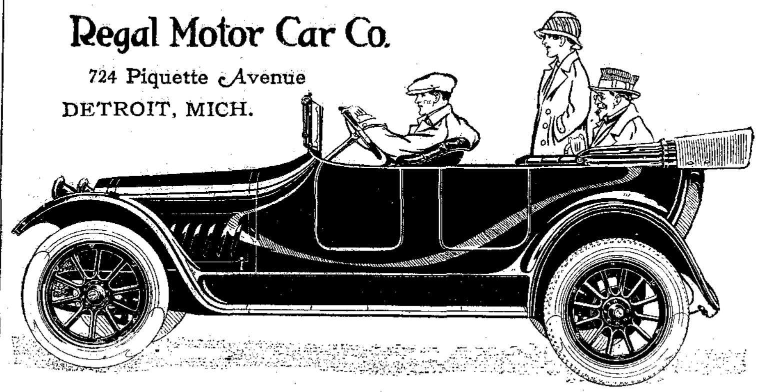

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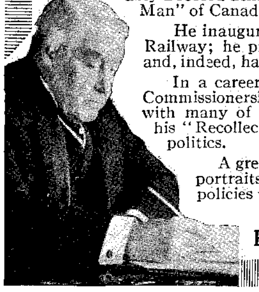

"KANSAS LANGUAGE"

THIS is the phrase coined by William Allen White in 1908 to signify the kind of speech that rings with true Kansan loyalty and idealism. But it has come to mean something else, too, the Kansas City *Star* makes note, and now frequently denotes the Kansas dialect. The existence of a tongue peculiar to Kansas has been doubted, but such doubts are now removed forever by the appearance of a Dictionary of Kansas Language, by Judge J. C. Ruppenthal, of Russell. Of this work we are told:

Judge Ruppenthal gleaned his Kansas words, and their meanings, from the Kansas newspapers, from his clients in his Central Kansas law-office, and from years on the judicial bench, hearing the Kansas language spoken from the witness-stand. Some of the words in the glossary are German; many of the Central Kansas settlers are native Germans and others Pennsylvania German and Dutch. Slavs and Scandinavians are equally represented, and Irish, English, Welsh, and Scotch words creep in at less frequent intervals.

The Star quotes a few of Judge Ruppenthal's words and phrases:

Armstrong, adj., operated by the arm as opposed to machinery; used jocosely of scythes, sickles, saws, etc.

Black dishes, n. phr., cooking-utensils, by contrast with glass and china. "I will leave the black dishes for her to clean up."

Brock, adj., speckled; flecked with white; as, a brock-faced cow.

Chow, n., food, eating. "It's about time for chow."

Cogilate, v. i., variant of calculate, suppose, "reckon."

Colonel, n., applied to auctioneers.

Compushency, n., necessity; compulsion. "It was a case of compushency, so I went."

Dead in the shell, adj. phr., utterly worn out. "If I have to go without sleep, I'll be just dead in the shell."

Diangling, p. a., contamination of diagonal and angle. "He went diangling across the block."

Dog-robber, n., a menial servant of army officers; used by soldiers returning from the Philippines.

Fine-haired, adj., fastidious. "We can't please these fine-haired gentry."

Fleas in one's nose, n. phr., chimerical notions.

Goback land, n. phr., land once cultivated but long since neglected. "The grass generally is ranker on goback land than on prairie sod."

Grassoline, n., cattle-dung used as fuel. (Contamination of grass and gasoline.)

Hog, v. t., to sow grain without plowing. "I just hogged my wheat into the stubble-field."

Horsebacker, n., one riding on horseback.

Huckle-jee bread. Children sitting with hands clasped over the knees rock forward and backward at the huckles, or hips, saying in singsong:

My father and mother
Are sick in bed
And I must learn how
To make huckle-jee bread.

Then up with your feet,
And down with your head,

And that is the way
To make huckle-jee bread.

Juberous, adj., dubious, doubtful. Also jubersome.

Lowerarchy, n., jocose antonym of hierarchy.—16 *Catholic Fortnightly Review*, p. 144.

Me, n., my property. "He moved his fence several feet over on me."

Open one's heart, v. phr., to be generous, usually in irony. "He opened his heart and gave a nickel to the cause."

Passing-on party, n. phr., a reception where guests are conducted along the receiving-line.

Scald, n., in the phrase to get a good scald on, to have good results. "I baked bread to-day and got a good scald on it."

Slanguage, n., humorous contamination of slang and language.

Soddy, n., a house with walls of sod. "Only in the western counties are there any soddies standing now."

Sound on the goose, adj. phr., reliable; dependable.—10 Kansas Supreme Court Records, p. 591.

Topsy-stove, n., a heater with two holes on top for cooking.

White horse or mule, n. phr., diluted alcohol used as a beverage.

Winna, n., bindweed—used by Germans from Russia.

DEATH AND LIFE IN A SUBMARINE

LOST somewhere on the ocean-floor lay the queer-shaped, smooth-skinned, finless leviathan known above the water as the *F-4*. It lay at rest and at peace, as tho well content to be assured at last of a permanent abiding-place, secure in depths of its proper element. A little while ago it had been the slave of a number of smaller creatures of another world, adventurers in an alien element. But the slave may rebel, and rise—or sink—in revolt. Just now all was quiet within its dark interior; it was as if the small, fretting creatures would never again disturb its vast peace and grateful torpor.

"I can see how those poor men died!" was the remark of Thomas A. Edison to a representative of a New York newspaper; and no one should be better able than he to visualize the fate that the men of the *F-4* suffered, for he has long studied the problems of the submarine and has expended much effort in attempting to determine safer and surer methods of equipping and managing this craft. It was the chlorin gas that did the fatal work, as *The Tribune* quotes him:

> The danger to the life and health of those who go down in submarines will not be lessened until the possibility of the generation of chlorin fumes is removed.
>
> What I can not understand is why they allow a submarine to hold tons of sulfuric acid, when some marine underwriters refuse to insure a vessel carrying large quantities of this acid, while others, if they take the risk, do so by charging a high rate.
>
> The trouble in the case of the submarine is that the lead storage batteries are carried in a compartment surrounded by the main ballast-tanks. When sea-water is admitted to these tanks the boat sinks. This, in

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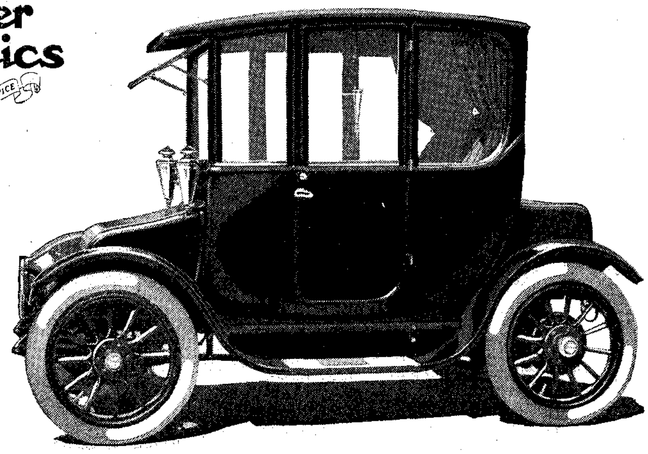

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conjunction with other means, enables the boat to submerge. It is evident when the water is admitted to this tank it is under pressure. The containing jars of lead cells are made of fragile rubber, easily broken. Sulfuric acid leaks from these jars and attacks the steel wall of the main ballast-tank with resultant corrosion.

When the sea-water is admitted to the main ballast-tank the weakened wall gives way and the water floods the battery-tank. When sea-water mixes with sulfuric acid in a lead battery, hydrochloric acid is formed. This attacks the lead plates and produces chlorin gas. Also when a lead battery is submerged in sea-water, electricity passes from the cells through the sea-water and liberates chlorin gas in volume.

We have no reason to believe, Mr. Edison assures us, that any other nation has any better luck with their under-sea craft than we have. Since none of our submarines have been used for their destined purposes as yet, we have heard nothing from them save catastrophe, and, by the same token, the only word that has come to us on the subject from abroad has been of casualties incurred in actual fighting. As long as the submarine navies of the world employ sulfuric-acid batteries instead of alkaline batteries, they must all run the same frightful risks.

A decidedly brighter story of the submarine has been appearing of late, notes the New York *Evening Post*, in many German papers. It is an obvious attempt to popularize the submarine in the German mind and gain the general sympathy of the country for the "blockade" about England. Germany makes much of the support of popular opinion in all that it does, and, as in the following case, makes earnest efforts to present to its people the *gemüthlich* aspect where sympathy is desired. The story reads:

"*U-47* will take in provisions and clear for sea. Extreme economical radius."

A first lieutenant, with acting rank of commander, takes the order in the gray dawn of a February day. The hulk of an old corvette with the Iron Cross of 1870 on her stubby foremast is his quarters in port, and on the corvette's deck he is presently saluted by his first engineer and the officer of the watch. On the pier the crew of *U-47* await him. At their feet the narrow gray submarine lies alongside, straining a little at her cables.

"Well, we've our orders at last," begins the commander, addressing his crew of thirty, and the crew grin. For this is *U-47's* first experience of active service. She has done nothing save trial trips hitherto, and has just been overhauled for her first fighting cruise. Her commander snaps out a number of orders. Provisions are to be taken in "up to the neck," fresh water is to be put aboard, and engine-room supplies to be supplemented.

A mere plank is the gangway to the little vessel. As the commander, followed by his officers, comes aboard, a sailor hands to each a ball of cotton-waste, the sign and symbol of a submarine officer, which never leaves his hand. For the steel walls of his craft, the doors, and the companion-ladder

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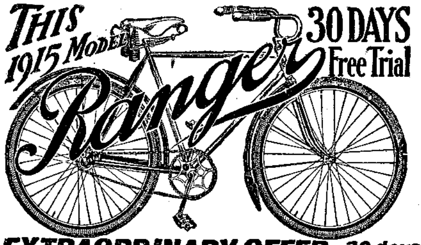

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all sweat oil, and at every touch the hands must be wiped dry. The doorways are narrow, round holes. Through one of the holes aft the commander descends by a breakneck iron ladder into the black hole lit by electric glow-lamps. The air is heavy with the smell of oil, and to the unaccustomed 'longshoreman it is almost choking, tho the hatches are off. The submarine man breathes this air as if it were the purest ozone. Here in the engine-room aft men must live and strain every nerve even if for days at a time every crack whereby the fresh air could get in is hermetically sealed. On their tense watchfulness thirty lives depend.

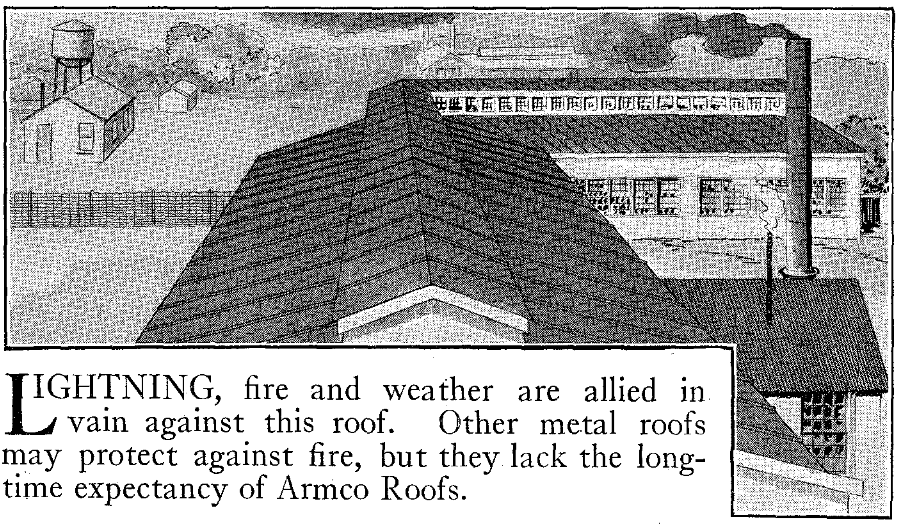
Here, too, are slung some hammocks, and in them one watch tries, and, what is more, succeeds in sleeping, tho the men moving about bump them with head and elbow at every turn, and the low and narrow vault is full of the hum and purr of machinery. In length the vault is about ten feet, but if a man of normal stature stands in the middle and raises his arms to about half shoulder height his hands will touch the cold, moist steel walls on either side. A network of wires runs overhead, and there is a juggler's outfit of handles, levers, and instruments. The commander inspects everything minutely, then creeps through a hole into the central control station, where the chief engineer is at his post. With just about enough assistance to run a fairly simple machine ashore the chief engineer of a submarine is expected to control, correct, and, if necessary, repair at sea an infinitely complex machinery which must not break down for an instant if thirty men are to return alive to the hulk.

Not less important, however, is the visit to the torpedo-chamber, where the "silver fish" await his keen inspection. Here the second-in-command receives minute final instructions. The torpedoes are of the most delicate construction, and require the utmost skill in handling if they are to prove effective. There must be no chance for a slip here. Passing on along the ship:

Forward is another narrow steel vault serving at once as engine-room and crew's quarters. Next to it is a place like a cupboard, where the cook has just room to stand in front of his doll's-house galley-stove. It is electrically heated, that the already oppressive air may not be further vitiated by smoke or fumes. A German submarine in any case smells perpetually of coffee and cabbage. Two little cabins of the size of a decent clothes-chest take the deck and engine-room officers, four of them. Another box cabin is reserved for the commander—when he has time to occupy it.

At daybreak the commander comes on deck in coat and trousers of black leather lined with wool, a protection against oil, cold, and sea-water. The crew at their stations await the command to cast off. "Machines clear," calls a voice from the control-station, and "Clear ship," snaps the order from the bridge. Then "Cast-off!" The cables slap on to the landing-stage, the engines begin to purr, and *U-47* slides away into open water.

A few cable-lengths away another submarine appears homeward bound. She is the *U-20* returning from a long cruise in which she succeeded in sinking a ship bound with a cargo of frozen mutton for England.



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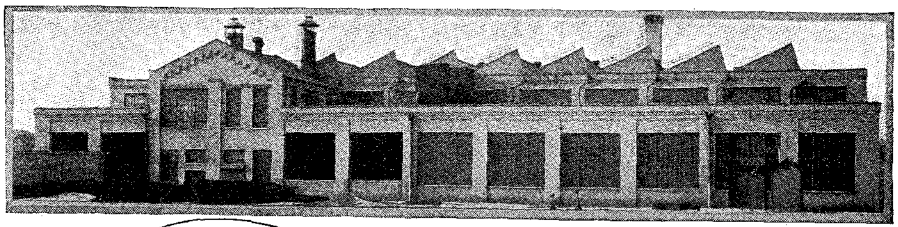

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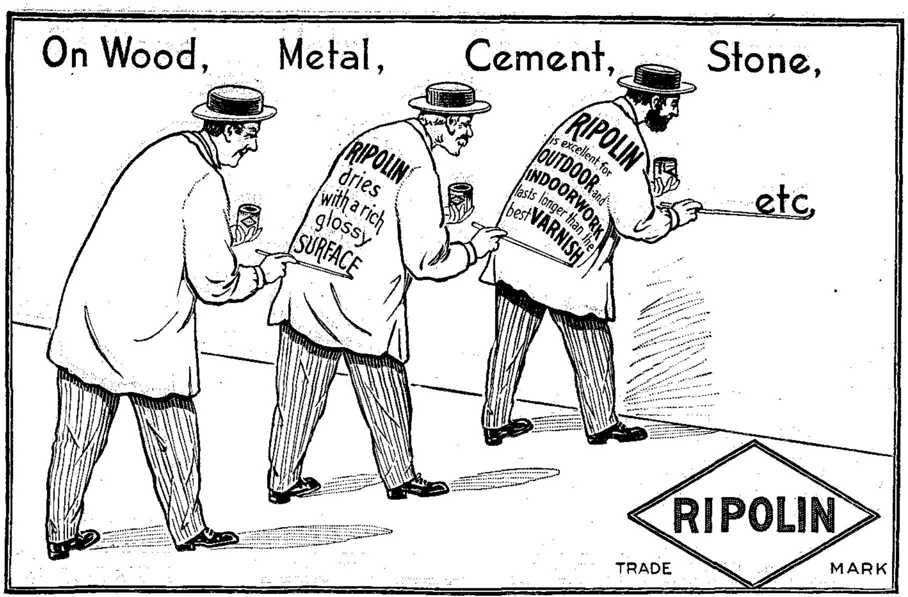
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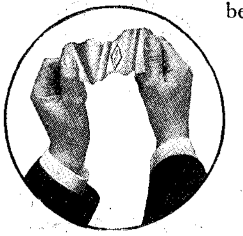

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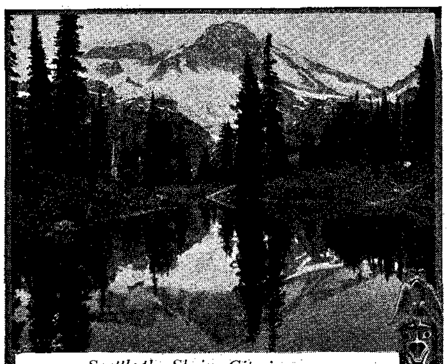

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> "Good luck, old sheep-butcher," sings the commander of *U-47* as the sister-ship passes within hail.
>
> The seas are heavier now, and *U-47* rolls unpleasantly as she makes the light-ship and answers the last salute from a friendly hand. The two officers on the bridge turn once to look at the light-ship already astern, then their eyes look seaward. It is rough, stormy weather. If the egg-shell goes ahead two or three days without a stop, the officers in charge will get no sleep for just that long. If it gets any rougher they will be tied to the bridge-rails to avoid being swept overboard. If they are hungry, plates of soup will be brought to them on the bridge, and the North Sea will attend to its salting for them.

And this meal will be hardly touched before the watch announces, "Smoke on the horizon off the port bow!" Straightway the men's hunger is forgotten, for the hungry creature which they guide will need all their attention, should the vessel sighted prove to be her prey. We read:

> The commander drops his plate, shouts a short, crisp command, and an electric alarm whirs inside the egg-shell. The ship buzzes like a hive. Then water begins to gurgle into the ballast-tanks, and *U-47* sinks until only her periscope shows.
>
> "The steamship is a Dutchman, sir," calls the watch officer. The commander inspects her with the aid of a periscope. She has no wireless and is bound for the Continent. So he can come up and is glad, because moving under the water consumes electricity, and the usefulness of a submarine is measured by her electric power.
>
> After fifty-four hours of waking nerve-tension, sleep becomes a necessity. So the ballast-tanks are filled and the nut-shell sinks to the sandy bottom. This is the time for sleep aboard a submarine, because a sleeping man consumes less of the precious oxygen than one awake and busy. So a submarine man has three principal lessons to learn—to keep every faculty at tension when he is awake, to keep stern silence when he is ashore (there is a warning against talkativeness in all the German railway-carriages now), and to sleep instantly when he gets a legitimate opportunity. His sleep and the economy of oxygen may save the ship. However, the commander allows half an hour's grace for music. There is a gramophone, of course, and the "ship's band" performs on all manner of instruments. At worst, a comb with a bit of tissue-paper is prest into service.
>
> If a ship is sunk, three men only in the submarine will watch her go. A submarine man might hitherto serve all his time like a blind man as far as the outside world was concerned. Just before the war one of a submarine's crew, about to be sent ashore to join the reserve, was asked by his commander if there was anything he would specially like to celebrate his last trip.
>
> "Yes, sir," he said, "I should like just once to have a glimpse with the periscope."
>
> The story went the round, and now, during the war, the crew are occasionally summoned, one by one, to the periscope. When opportunity offers they are also given a chance to see a merchant ship sunk. It is considered encouraging!

THE "PRINZ EITEL'S" VICTIMS

ROMANCE has returned to the merchant marine. Once again the sea-paths hold lurking perils; the "shot across' the bows" is clipt from the dime novel and becomes a current phrase in the daily papers. Once more the peaceful trader must douse his lights o' nights, and flee from distant smoke in the daytime. And nowadays, by way of a modern variation, he must take care, too, how his wireless chatters when he is far from aid. The stories told by the captains of the ships captured by the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* have more of this picturesqueness about them than would be thought possible of twentieth-century seafaring life. There is the story of Capt. Auguste Moussion, for example, the commander of the peaceful *Floride*. He fell victim to the German raider when within but a few days' run of Bahia, the port for which he was making. As he tells the story in the New York *Sun:*

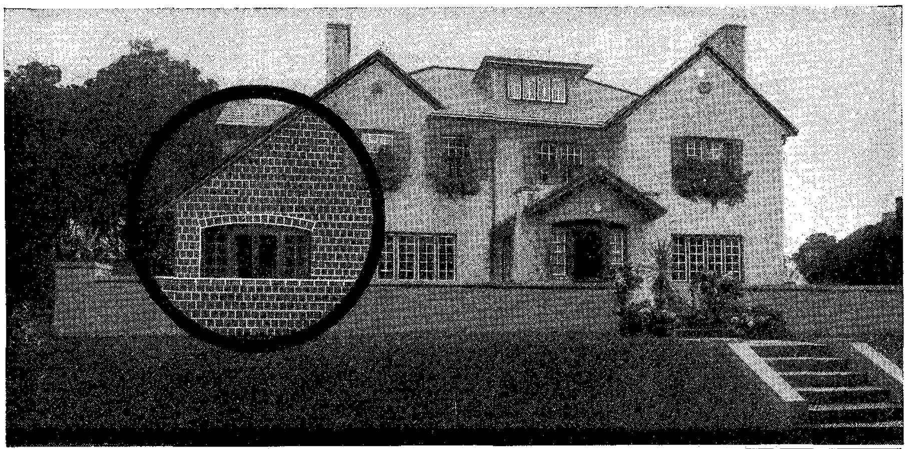
About nine o'clock, or perhaps a little later in the morning, we saw smoke ahead upon the horizon, and gradually a merchant steamer developed and came steadily toward us. Suspecting no harm, we held our course. The oncoming vessel displayed no national flag, and you can imagine my surprize when we came within signal-distance to see the international-code flags rise to the stranger's yard-arm and to read, "Stop immediately!" Next the signals demanded, "Hoist your distinctive number!" and then followed the code messages: "I shall send a life-boat. Don't use your wireless."

Even then I was none the wiser. I believed the vessel to be British, but I could not tell, because the ship's name on the bow had been painted out or covered. I was not left long in doubt, however.

In good order, the stranger got his life-boat overboard, and it quickly covered the distance between us and came alongside. Up on our deck arrived three officers, followed by a detail of seamen wearing side-arms. With brief ceremony the German officer in charge demanded my ship's papers, and there was nothing for me to do but to comply, for then the enemy had come close enough for us to see her guns and the men at their stations. It was all a most unpleasant climax to an uneventful and promising run.

The day was spent in the transfer of food and drink, much needed by the roving *Prinz Eitel*, from the *Floride* to her captor. Then followed the belongings of her crew and passengers, every piece of this baggage being carefully carried over and safely bestowed on board at the convenience of the prisoners. Last came the destruction of the French vessel, a sight which the good Captain Moussion had not the heart to witness, but of which he gives us a picture at second-hand:

The *Floride* was formally declared a prize at ten o'clock in the morning, but my officers and I did not leave her until a quarter to five in the afternoon. The Germans worked away at transferring provisions until just before six o'clock,



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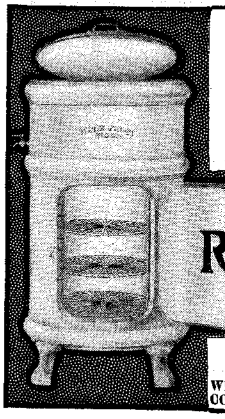

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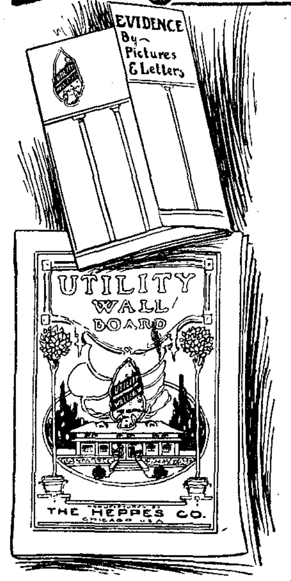

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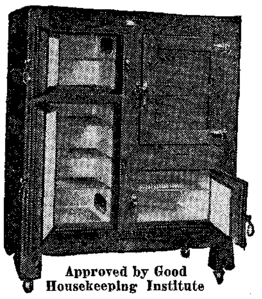

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when the dynamite placed in her forepeak was set off. The explosive had been planted near the stem and on the port side. This was a mistake.

The ship listed over to starboard because of the stores and other things that the raider had taken out of her, and this made the port bow the higher. Now it seems when the dynamite was detonated it blew a great hole in the plating above the waterline instead of below it, and only when the ship rolled deeply did the sea get in at all. This would not have sent her to the bottom for a long while.

However, the blast started a conflagration which spread sternward in the succeeding hours as it fed upon the inflammable parts of the cargo. No, I did not look at it. I couldn't. Instead I went to the quarters assigned me and shut out from my eyes all material evidences of my loss.

The *Eitel Friedrich* stood by the *Floride* until eleven o'clock that night. By that time the flames were blazing skyward, and Captain Thierichsen, fearing that that funeral pile would advertise his presence, headed the *Eitel Friedrich* off into the outlying darkness. At two o'clock in the morning, just as the raider dipt below the horizon, the *Floride* was still above water and burning. It is not so that the ship was sunk by gun-fire; not a shot was fired at her. I am told the burning *Floride* made a wonderful spectacle, but I am glad I didn't see it.

He gives us some information illustrative of the way in which this solitary German vessel managed so cleverly to keep on its career unmolested:

The Germans had mounted on top of the chart-house a powerful telescope, and the lookout there spotted us thirty miles farther away than we were when we saw the first indication of the raider. This was one of the precautionary measures taken at the beginning of the *Eitel Friedrich's* commerce-destroying voyage, and it gave her a material advantage over her quarry. Indeed, its first purpose was to enable her to see war-ships from afar and, if wisest, to turn about and head away at top speed. But our captors showed their cunning in another prime particular.

The *Eitel Friedrich* had, of course, a wireless outfit, one of the sort that is commonly carried upon merchantmen of her kind and size, but the Germans resorted to a clever expedient by which they were able greatly to widen the zone of receptivity. In mild weather they sent aloft kites held by small wires, and these they connected with the antennæ of the regular wireless, and, because of the increased height of this makeshift aerial, it was possible to intercept messages from much greater distances. Indeed, under favorable circumstances, the *Eitel Friedrich* could pick up calls from the Fatherland.

It was in this manner that we learned of the fire aboard the French liner *La Touraine*. In this fashion also Captain Thierichsen caught the calls of hostile cruisers. The wireless of the raider was never used except to "listen in." It would have been dangerous for her to dispatch messages.

Further to conceal her presence, all of the garbage was burned under the boilers, and the Germans went even a step further in their efforts to leave no telltale trail. The ship had bottled mineral waters of German origin, and as they were consumed the flasks were thrown into the sea, but always broken in advance. This was to make sure that they would sink promptly and not float away in our wake and disclose our presence by the labels.

On board the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* the fare was sometimes meager and the water-supply low, the captain says, but of the treatment of himself and his men by the Germans he has no complaint to make. He adds:

My late passengers were considerately treated, and the Germans were intent upon showing them every possible courtesy. I remember upon one occasion the alarm was sounded, that is, the call to quarters for the crew in advance of action. Some of the ladies were very much upset and frightened. At once a German officer came to me and asked me to reassure my countrywomen. He said: "Tell them we are not barbarians. We are not the Huns our enemies have pictured us."

In truth, the officers and crew of the *Eitel Friedrich* behaved in an exemplary manner, and they tried in every way to disprove by their own acts the charges made against the soldiers of the Fatherland. Just the same, there was bitterness toward the British, altho there was no outward display of enmity except once, and that was more amusing than anything else.

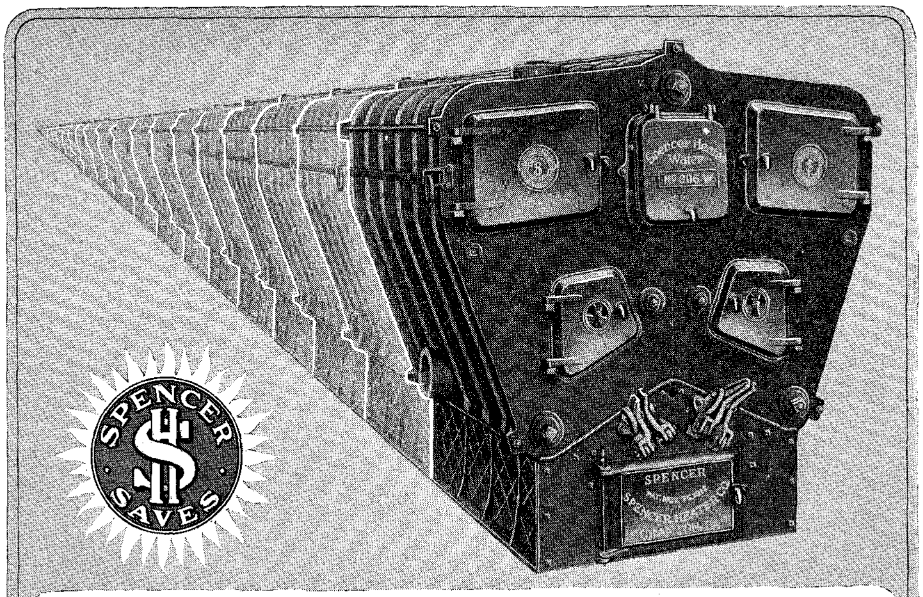
One of the English captains was a kindly soul and naturally genial and not disposed to harbor a grudge. From time to time he made friendly advances toward his captors, but he was not exactly encouraged. One fine morning he remarked to a German officer, "It's a great day, eh?" To which the disgruntled Teuton retorted, "I decline to discuss even the weather with you!"

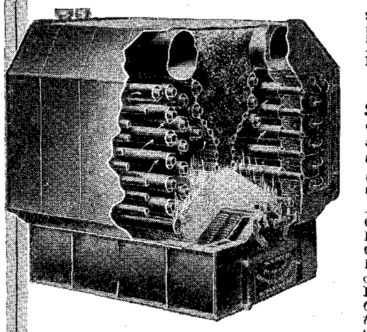
Another vessel that fell prey to the German boat was the freighter *Willerby*. The captain of this craft, J. Wedgewood, has a less favorable word to say of the raider and of the treatment accorded to prisoners aboard the *Prinz Eitel*. But he, too, paints with a romantic touch the picture of the surprize and capture of his ship:

I was bound along the coast running light and expecting to pick up a cargo shortly. We were holding close to the land, and on the night of the 19th of February we were near San Luiz Maranhao. There is a signal station there and also a wireless.

Ordinarily in passing I would have spoken the place, for then we would be reported by cable and my wife would know of our arrival on the South-American coast. This time, unfortunately, I thought it would be more discreet to keep off on the horizon, to slip by in the dark, so that the wireless would not unconsciously let a possible enemy know of our whereabouts. We were only two days' run, or four hundred miles, from Pernambuco when we saw a large steamer heading toward us. This was shortly before noon of the 20th of February.

It was not hard to identify her as a liner in build, and altho her flag was not flying, I believed her a Britisher. Even when she signaled me to stop I thought her English, and kept plugging along, thinking she would discover her mistake. The stranger kept nosing closer to us and was our superior in speed. She was taking a position





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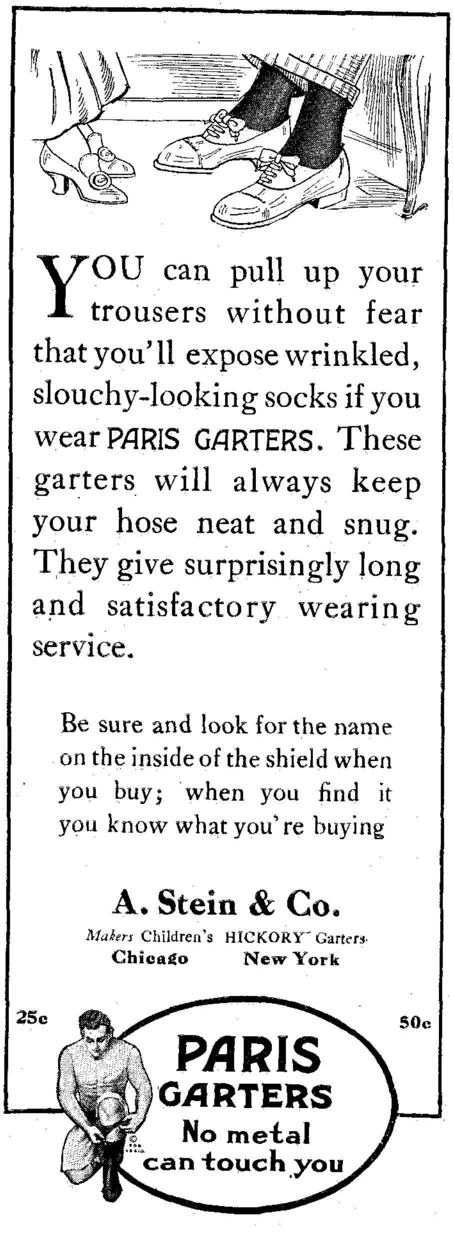
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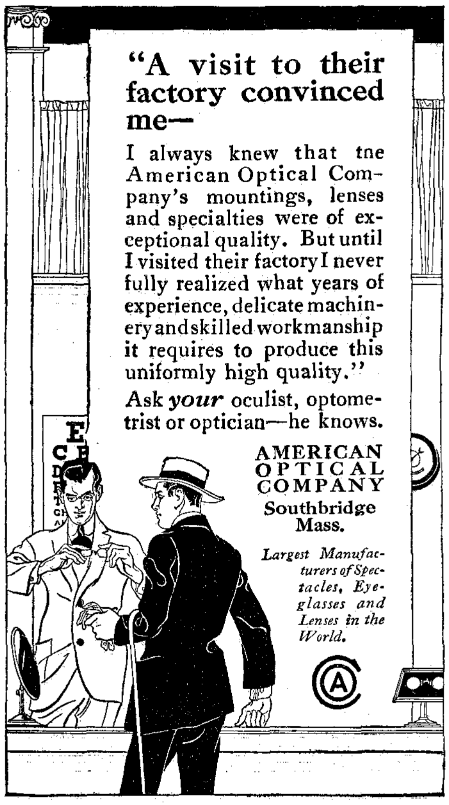
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> where she could ram us amidships, and it was evident that I had better pause.
>
> By that time I knew that I was dealing with a German auxiliary fighting ship and I let her approach until her bow was right across our wake. Then I yelled down the voice-tube to the engineer to drive the *Willerby* astern full speed. It looked for a few moments as tho I should make good and ram the enemy, but the German boat has twin screws, and these were jockeyed at full tilt so that the raider was turned quickly and we slipt by with only a few feet intervening. Had I struck her, she would have gone down all right. As I heard afterward, there was almost a panic aboard the German ship.

Tho the captain did his best to save his boat from destruction, the Germans were determined to sink her, fearing to leave any trace of their presence. So hasty were they that the captain, the last to leave his ship, was compelled to jump for it, the first charge of dynamite exploding before he could make the waiting small-boat. He describes the sinking:

> The *Willerby* sank slowly until her forward half was awash. Then, just as the water reached the fireroom and the base of the smoke-stack touched the waves, she settled head first with a hundred and fifty feet of her after-body standing straight up in the air. At that instant, by some strange happening, the *Willerby's* whistle sounded a long, uncanny blast of farewell.
>
> A moment later the after bulkhead of the engine-room parted, the boat quickly settling some feet deeper into the sea, but still perpendicular. The invading water rushing through the ruptured bulkhead crowded the air into the after-section under great pressure, and presently this pent-up explosive force shattered the craft, blowing her deck to ribbons, scattering her heavy cargo hatches broadcast and hurling skyward for five hundred feet some of the wreckage. That was the last of her.

The captain found life aboard the German boat "trying," especially in the southern latitudes. As he says:

> On the deck above us were emigrants, and their condition was somewhat better than our own, for they were that much nearer to the open air. All of us had to sleep on the metal decks with only a thickness of sail-cloth beneath us for bedding. It was a wonder disease did not develop, and our escape was no doubt due to our heading northward. Until we got into cooler climes it was so hot between decks that we could not wear our clothes.
>
> We were allowed on deck from 9 to 11 in the morning and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, but the exposed forecastle was the only place where we could exercise. Sometimes we were permitted a third breathing spell after we had had supper at 5 o'clock, but we had to be below by six. Just think of it, we were fifteen hours in that sweat-hole nightly, and we had nothing to drink but the scant measure of tea left over from the stinted allowance provided at supper time.
>
> The worst of it was, the beggars ate our better and bully grub while they fed us upon what was left of their old stores. For breakfast they gave us a bit of white bread the size of one's thumb, and about four ounces of *Schwarzbrod*, together with a spoonful of jam. To drink, they gave us some inky stuff that we dubbed coffee in lieu of its real name.
>
> Within limits, and no doubt these were imposed by circumstances, the Germans behaved decently toward us. They felt bitter and so did we, but there was no overt act that we could question. The only thing that I was fearful of was that we might meet a hostile cruiser and that the Germans, carried away by their past successes, might open fire in their excitement. That would have meant but one thing: the foe would have retorted promptly, and we should have been blown skyward.

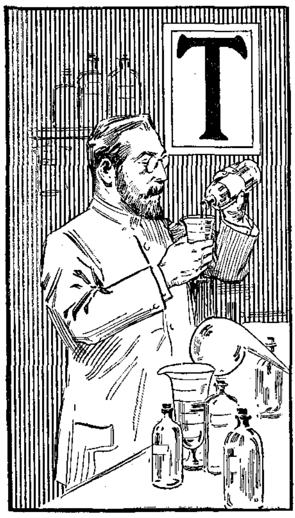
THE EFFICIENCY ENGINEER

THE STRIDES America has made in "scientific management" are brought to mind by the death of Frederick W. Taylor, inventor and efficiency engineer. For altho there are many efficiency engineers of note who in various ways have done, perhaps, quite as much as Mr. Taylor did to discover short cuts for labor, he has been recognized by the general public as being, in a way, the pioneer of this new "science." He taught the world, says the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, how much there may be gained by the application of scientific methods to business and industry, how to gain such conservation of the energy of man and machine within an industrial plant as yields direct profit to the employees in high wages and at the same time a profit to the employer in low labor cost. This was for him the fundamental principle of good management. As we read:

> To achieve this aim, it is essential, argued Mr. Taylor, to determine as exactly as possible just how much the average man ought to be able to accomplish under given conditions. This done, all workmen who do more than the average of their class should receive a correspondingly higher rate of pay, while the workman who does less than the average should be dropt.
>
> Of course, there is much more to the Taylor system than this, but the foregoing illustrates the lines along which the efficiency methods were developed. Perhaps the most notable single piece of work Mr. Taylor did was his reorganization of the metal-working industries. The investigation which he made in the effort to reform the art of metal-cutting extended over a period of twenty-six years and cost about $200,000, the money being contributed by ten industrial corporations. The time which was consumed and the money expended show not only Mr. Taylor's patience and perseverance, but also the confidence which his backers had in him. Their faith was abundantly justified. Until Mr. Taylor took hold of this problem the methods employed in forming and tempering metal tools had undergone very little change from the very earliest days when such tools came into use—an event which was probably "coeval with the passing of the Stone Age." "The work of Mr. Taylor and his associates," said Henry R. Towne, "has lifted it (the art of forming and tempering metal tools) at once from the plane of empiricism and tradition to the high level of modern science, and apparently has gone far to reduce it almost to an exact

The Science *of* Shaving

How to cut the time of shaving in half and get an easier, simpler and more pleasant shave



THE composition of Mennen's Cream is such that it eliminates the unpleasantness of shaving found in the use of dry soaps (sticks, powders, etc.).

The lather absorbs so much more water than that of dry soaps that re-lathering is unnecessary; it does not dry quickly, but remains moist and cool while you shave.

Due to its unusual beard-softening properties, it eliminates the objectionable rubbing-in process. Many men find this hard to believe, but one shave with Mennen's Cream will be absolutely convincing—no matter how tough the beard. The absence of uncombined ("free") caustic results in a "neutral" lather which positively *will not smart or irritate the face.*

Finally, glycerin (usually extracted from soap to be sold as a profitable by-product) is retained in Mennen's Shaving Cream, and an additional amount added. The high percentage of this emollient, softening ingredient leaves your skin with that soft velvety feeling.

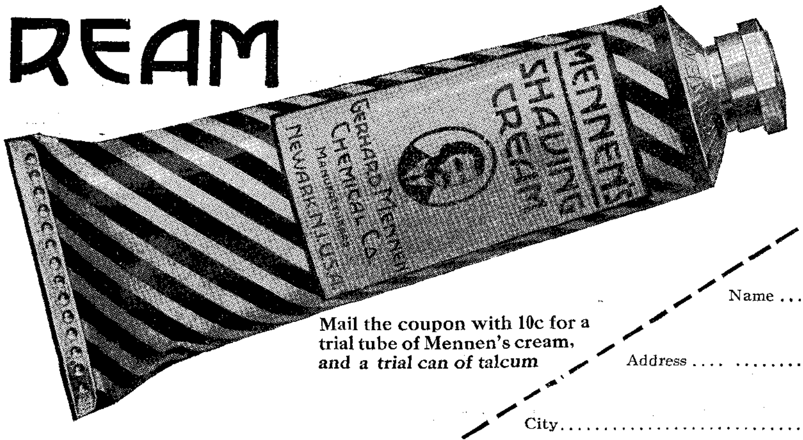
Mennen's was offered to the public only after three years of experiments. Tens of thousands of men will now testify that it makes shaving unbelievably quick, easy and pleasant.

Cut out and mail the coupon, now, for a trial tube

Prove for yourself how much easier and more pleasant Mennen's Shaving Cream makes shaving. Wrap a dime in a piece of paper, and mail it with the coupon. We will send a medium-sized tube and at the same time, free, a trial can of Mennen's Talcum for Men. This talcum is a neutral tint and will not show on the face. We ask only one thing: when you use Mennen's, follow the directions contained in every tube, for best results.

GERHARD MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.,
Laboratories, 1604 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.
Sales Agents for Canada: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.
Canadian Factory—Montreal, Quebec.

MENNEN'S SHAVING CREAM



Mail the coupon with 10c for a trial tube of Mennen's cream, and a trial can of talcum

Cap can't be lost
Notice how big the cap of this tube is. It is too big to fall down the drain-pipe, or to be lost on the floor, if you drop it. This tube is sealed when you buy it, so that the cream comes to you absolutely fresh and pure.

Gerhard Mennen
Chemical Co., Laboratories, 1604 Orange St.
Newark, N. J.

Enclosed is 10 cents, for which please send me a medium-sized tube of Mennen's Shaving Cream, and a trial can of Mennen's Talcum for Men.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

SOFT KNIT
GIVES CONSOLING COMFORT

The comfort in socks most men have longed for but almost despaired of—this is the ease SOFT KNIT IPSWICH Socks give you.

SOFT KNIT makes these socks more durable, too. SOFT KNIT yarn is loosely twisted and "springy." It cushions the feet. Loosely twisted threads do not rub each other—nor cut the foot. The result?

No 1650
IPSWICH 15¢
SOCKS
Guaranteed

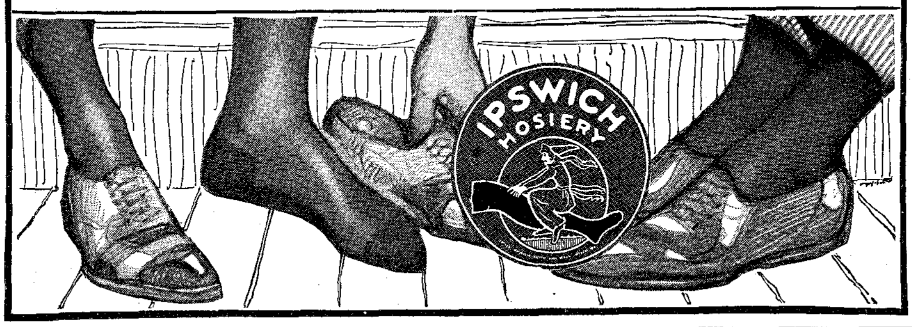
are probably more durable and comfortable than any socks you own.

Best staple cotton; highest priced dyes; reinforced heel and toe. Black, Tan, White and colors.

If IPSWICH 15c socks fail to give good service, return them to us with your dealer's name and we will replace them or refund your money, as you prefer.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send 25c for two pairs, or $1.50 for a dozen; state size, color desired and name and address of your dealer. Prompt delivery, postpaid in U. S.

IPSWICH MILLS (Established 1822) 15 Union Street, Ipswich, Mass.



"Give Me 15 Minutes a Day!" says Grenville Kleiser (former Yale Instructor) "and I'll teach you

HOW TO

Make Speeches
Propose Toasts
Address Board Meetings
Sell More Goods
Strengthen Memory
Develop Strong Personality
Converse Winningly
Acquire Poise and Distinction."

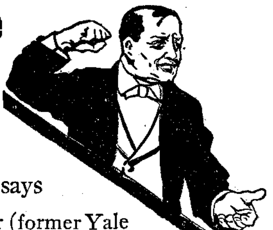
Thousands of business and professional men have become convincing speakers in public and in business by following this Mail Course in their spare time at home or in their office. It has increased their power and influence—put them on the straight road to BIG SUCCESS.

"WORTH MORE THAN IT COSTS"

"If I were never to use an iota of this teaching and knowledge for the purpose of public speaking, still it is worth more than it costs, and is immensely valuable for the correction of an imperfect education—for the assistance it gives me in writing letters, in stating difficult business propositions, in the use of correct language. In addition, it broadens one's knowledge of literature, full import of statement, etc. I am wonderfully pleased." W. T. WILSON (W. T. Wilson Grain Co.), Nacogdoches, Texas.

Without committing yourself in any way, send a post-card request at once for full particulars and proof of the value of the Kleiser Course in public speaking.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 357, New York



Rats, Mice, Roaches

—exterminated in one night. No mixing, no muss, no trouble with Rat Bis-Kit Poison. Place a little of either kind wherever these pests annoy you. They quickly seek it; eat it, die outdoors, hunting water. Results guaranteed or money refunded.

Rat Bis-Kit Poison
Biscuit or Paste

Biscuits (for rats and mice) 15c and 25c packages. Paste (for roaches, water-bugs, rats and mice) 15c, 25c and $1.00 tubes. Keeps indefinitely. At any druggist or direct from us prepaid.

The Rat Bis-Kit Co.
145 No. Limestone St.
Springfield,
Ohio

RAT
BIS-KIT
RAT BIS-KIT PASTE
THE NEW POISON IN THE TUBE

science. In no other field of original research that I can recall has investigation, starting from so low a point, attained so high a level as the result of a single continued effort."

The opposition of the labor-unions to the new gospel of efficiency was always blind, and for a long time relentless. They had first the notion that what saves work hurts the working class; and, secondly, the belief that work "sped up" means either that a few will profit at the expense of many, or that the men will all be fooled into doing more work than they are paid for. Despite this opposition, Mr. Taylor's work went on, and those who saw a new light and followed it after him grew yearly greater in numbers. The results of his work were not confined to the metal-cutting industries. In the bricklayer's trade, for example, his idea of systematizing labor became invaluable. As the New York *Commercial* remarks:

> Bricklaying is one of the heavy trades in which Taylor and others have lightened the grinding toil by simple changes in methods. Less than half a century ago bricks were carried up ladders by hod-carriers who deposited them at the feet of the brick-masons. The mason had to stoop to pick up every brick he laid. Efficiency experts have relieved the hod-carriers of the grinding toil of carrying heavy loads up ladders, and they have saved the masons from the back-breaking work of picking up bricks thrown at their feet by putting the bricks on platforms of the proper height. Masons can lay more than twice as many bricks in a day on plain wall-work when they are saved from stooping, and the work is much lighter. To turn a heavy trade into a comparatively light one looks like a service to the workman; but the labor-unions fought against laying more bricks in a day after the hardest part of the work had been eliminated. A brick-mason does less hard work in laying two thousand bricks under an efficiency system than in laying half that number as the work was done forty or fifty years ago.
>
> Over-fatigue injures the workman, and the Taylor system which he has fought has for its object the avoidance of over-fatigue and the risks attendant on it. Waste of time and materials injures the employer. In wood-working shops joiners, cabinet-makers, and carpenters formerly hunted for every nail they dropt. One day the owner of a large shop of this class figured out how much a nail cost and how much it cost in time and wages to pick it up. With nails at two cents a pound or less and labor at twenty to forty cents an hour it did not take him long to find out that it cost ten to twenty times as much to pick up a nail as it was worth. Nails lie where they fall in such shops nowadays. Modern efficiency systems have disproved some of the old maxims about wasting things by proving that the worst waste of all is waste of time.
>
> One weakness of efficiency systems is the waste of time spent on bookkeeping details. The general superintendent of a large shop once perfected a system whereby he could account for every bolt and nail used in the factory. He would not let a case-maker pick up a nail but the nail was accounted for in his books. When system degenerates into petty office detail, waste of

effort in the clerical department offsets gains through scientific shop-work. This has become the besetting sin of Mr. Taylor's followers and imitators, but he avoided it.

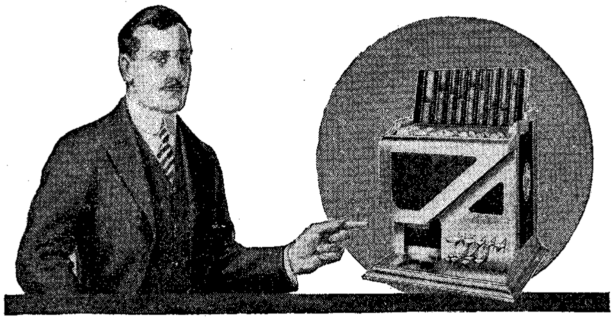
MURNE COWAN

THE fame of the Belle of Barberton is heralded throughout Ohio. There may be her rivals in other parts of this country, noted too for their sturdy grace, their gentle, benign dispositions, their shy, unassuming manners, and their generous service to their fellow men, but of them the Toledo *Blade* will have none. Let the pæan of praise voice aloud no name save that of the peerless Murne Cowan. Says *The Blade:*

> She is a five-year-old cow, a modest, unassuming Guernsey, who has been crowned queen of the dairy-world. To earn this exalted position, she produced, last year, twelve tons of milk. The average mind may not be able to grasp the meaning of milk in tons. This may help: According to the tests made by the dairy department of the Ohio State University the new queen's milk averaged 5 per cent. butter-fat, and during the year she produced 1,096 pounds of butter-fat, which churns into 1,400 pounds of butter. Anybody who buys butter of the grocer can grasp that. However, to understand better the remarkable production of this dairy-wonder, it may be added that the average production of butter-fat per cow in Ohio is 133 pounds.
>
> Murne Cowan doesn't have to low at the gate for attention. She is pampered and patted and petted as befits her station. She doesn't have to burrow into the depths of a weather-beaten straw-stack for choice bits of grain that went with the chaff. Destiny selected her to rise above her kind, to achieve great things, and she reaps daily the rewards of her achievement. Of course, the queen responds to the exceptional care she receives. To Murne Cowan gratitude is butter-fat, and she expresses it in pounds.

A WELTER OF WORDS—The art of conversation, they tell us, is lost, but assuredly not the gift of fluent speech, if we are to judge by the records of the House of Representatives. On a day recently that was given up wholly to debate, the following subjects, tabulated by the editor of the Sioux City *Tribune*, were discust at length:

> Child-labor legislation and child-labor conditions in five States, the copyright law, the patent laws, the proposed Stephens bill to stop price-cutting by retail stores, cut-rate drug-stores, pure-food laws, the Underwood tariff, the income tax, the tobacco trust, the special war-taxes, one-cent postage, rural free delivery, the postal deficit, civil service, ship subsidy, parcel post, railway pay for carrying the mails, the Aldrich tariff, the alleged existence of a corrupt combine between the army and navy staffs and manufacturers of munitions of war, the steel trust, the powder trust, the armor-plate trust, the national forest reserves, the irrigation laws, the homestead laws, scientific farming, the woolen trust, the war



Potter Coin Handling Devices

You paid for this machine last year —but did you get it?

If you did not—you have paid the price and more—in time wasted—making change by hand. As a business proposition you cannot afford to stand another such loss—this year. Your way is clear!

The Potter Coin Machine makes every business second do a minute's work

It automatically makes change for any given sum, divided into any denomination or combination desired. This it does at the touch of a finger, faster than the eye can see, with positive and never failing accuracy.

Wherever change is handled in any quantity—wherever rapid change-making means anything at all—the Potter Coin Machine is an actual necessity. It has proven indispensable to Merchants, Banks, Ticket Agents, Theatres, Restaurants, Amusement and Ball Parks, Paymasters' Offices, and businesses of every description.

You business men, who are striving toward maximum efficiency in production, sales and service—you business men, who deal in seconds where your fathers dealt in minutes—*apply speed and accuracy to this most important feature of your business.*

Make change the Potter way—and gain the price of the machine—over and over—by means of the hours it will save. For fuller information address our Dept. L. D.-3.

District Sales Offices—New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco.

The Potter Automatic Turnstiles adopted exclusively by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco and the Panama-California at San Diego are the only successful machines ever invented for doing away with cumbersome ticket systems. Installed on a lease basis only.

Coin Machine Mfg. Co.
COIN MACHINE BLDG., PORTLAND, OREGON

Pipe Smokers: Will You Join the South Side of the Barn Club?

"The south side of the barn was always our favorite Sunday smoking place," said the Man with Fifteen Pipes.

"After all the stock was fed we boys used to go round to the south side of the barn, prop our backs against the sun-warmed siding, clean out our pipe stems with timothy straws and light up.

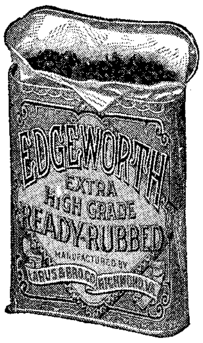
"Despite occasional tongue bites the situation was delightful. Drip, drip, drip—came down the drops of water at the corner of the barn from the melting patches of snow on the roof.

"The cattle snapped the corn stalks, and Earl, our driver, came up and coaxed a chew from one of the boys.

"The neighbor boys got to coming over and our Sunday smoke on the south side became an institution.

"We compared pipes, introduced new brands, and swapped knives.

"One day, 'Stiffy' brought us a true blue can of smoking. It was new to all of us then, but today somewhere in the pockets of those who sat that day on the south side of the barn you would find among the knives, husking pegs, nails and string, a tin of Edgeworth smoking tobacco."



For years that was the way the number of Edgeworth smokers grew. Someone on the train, at the club, in the home, or at some smoker on the sunny side of the barn, introduced Edgeworth to his friends and it took.

We got the idea. We want to introduce Edgeworth to you. Like a true friend, we'll furnish you with a trial package free. Will you accept?

Just send your name and address and the name of a tobacco dealer you sometimes patronize, and you will receive a package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed to try. You're under no more obligation to like it than the boys were to like Stiffy's sample, but you do sort of owe it to yourself to try Edgeworth.

Write anyway for the Sample Package. Ask any dealer when you want to buy.

The original Edgeworth was a Plug Slice wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blue tin. Edgeworth now comes also in Ready-Rubbed that may be bought in 10c and 50c tins everywhere and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Plug Slice, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid if your dealer has none.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed makes a tight, round cigarette, easy to roll and slightly milder than a pipe and refreshing in flavor.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at the same price you would pay jobber.

of 1812, the right of search on the high seas, the history of embargoes, the review of blockades of history, what is a "war-zone," the Panama Canal, the rights of the President of the United States, rural credits, industrial insurance, Japan's ultimatum to China, history of oriental politics, history of the "open door" in China together with all the original official international correspondence regarding the same, relations of the United States and Japan, the fight of Ireland for home rule, government ownership of railroads, the Ship-Purchase Bill, the loyalty of German-Americans to this country, the Cleveland Administration, the shipping trust, immigration, the election of Penrose, and the liquor question in politics.

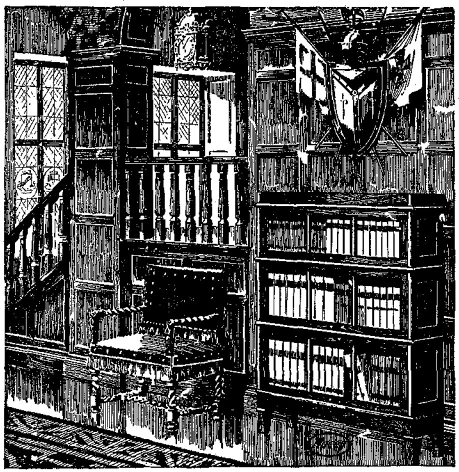
And, records show, the following measure was all the time floundering helplessly in this welter of words—the sole real topic of discussion:

Be it enacted: That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

PICKING OUT DIAMOND STARS

If we are to believe Billy Evans, all that glitters in the practise games and in the reports of the baseball scouts is not necessarily gold; and, on the other hand, many a top-notcher has strayed into the practise-grounds looking like a prize at a "Country Store" stock company matinée. In the columns of the New York *Times* he tells of Manager McGraw's failure, even with his long and successful career back of him, always to tell at sight who are the great baseball-players and who are the ones who will scintillate for a season and then vanish. Many a good player has gone begging at first, and such a one was Walter Johnson, who was reported without any immediate effect to several clubs as likely material. Says Mr. Evans:

The Washington club had a tip on the youngster long before it was exercised. Perhaps a broken finger, rendering Catcher Blankenship unfit for service, is what caused the Washington club to secure one of the greatest peaches ever plucked in the baseball orchard. Since Walter has become famous any number of owners have been frank enough to admit that they had received letters about Johnson's great ability. Perhaps the greatest knock Johnson received was the contents of most of the letters, which painted Johnson as a wonder, who had an off-day when he struck out less than a dozen, and who was not in his best form when he failed to shut out the opposition. So glowing were most of the reports sent out from the West that in a number of cases the missives received little more consideration than a smile. Owners and managers receive hundreds of such letters every year; to pay attention to all of them would probably bankrupt the club. In most cases the players touted have no more chance to stick than a snowball in August. That is perhaps the best reason that could be offered for the failure now and then of a number of wise baseball men to unearth some star in the rough.



Solid worth, simple dignity and unusual beauty are the outstanding characteristics of the

Macey

Old English Bookcase

The correct thing to harmonize with all Old English styles, and especially effective in harmonizing rooms with mixed styles.

Macey bookcases are handsome in design, perfect in material and workmanship, yet the prices are very modest. You will like them in your home.

Send for our Free Design Book.

THE MACEY COMPANY
Dept. ISF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

2 in ONE for 2

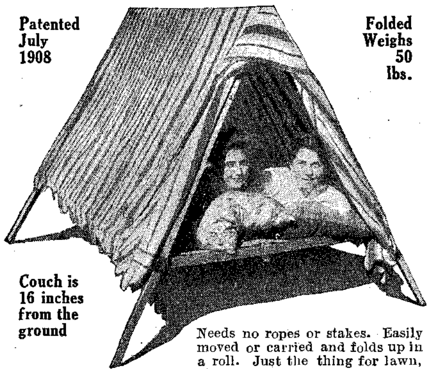
You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the

Ristey Tent-Couch

A tent and couch in one for two people

Patented July 1908

Folded Weighs 50 lbs.



Couch is 16 inches from the ground

Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. For campers it means no more sleeping on the ground—no cots to carry—no floor to make. Room beneath affords protection for trappings and provisions. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting folder.

Ristey Tent-Couch Co., 2207 East Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.

HERCULES
POWDERS

Buy Loaded Shells

TWENTY years ago the majority of men who used shotguns loaded their own shells. The sale of "loaded shells" was very small.

Today conditions are reversed. The loading companies, as they are called, furnish the average field or trap shooter loaded shells superior to those he can load himself. The high standard of workmanship maintained by these companies guarantees the quality of any standard make of shell.

When buying loaded shells the two important things to consider are: first, the name of the maker and loader; second, the name of the powder with which the shells are loaded. Ask for your favorite brand of shells and specify

Infallible
Smokeless Shotgun Powder

Your dealer will supply you. Infallible may be obtained in all standard makes of shells. The name appears on the top wad. Look for it when buying.

Infallible Smokeless Shotgun Powder is uniform in quality and helps make your shooting uniform. It is water-proof weather-proof, and age-proof. Has unusually light recoil, gives even patterns and high velocity.

The next time you buy shells ask for Infallible. Yours for the asking! Two interesting booklets. "Trapshooting" treats of this delightful sport from the viewpoint of both the beginner and the veteran. "Hercules Sporting Powders" is of interest to everyone who owns a rifle, shotgun or revolver. Write today.

HERCULES POWDER CO.
2-6 West 10th St.
Wilmington, Del.

George Stallings, a master judge of ballplayers, says he regards Maranville as one of the greatest infielders in the history of the game, yet several clubs had chances to get this star player before Boston secured him. One club had practically agreed to take the youngster, but before closing the deal decided it would be a wise move to have their chief scout look him over thoroughly. One of the club's scouts had reported favorably, but the owner believed it the best policy to have his most trusted lieutenant pass final judgment. After looking over the youngster for three or four days the chief scout reported unfavorably, and the deal was called off.

"Snappy player, but entirely too small and light to stand the wear and tear of the majors. Will be lucky if he hits his weight in the big league." That is the report a scout, regarded as a wise baseball man, rendered on Maranville. When one considers that Maranville weighs very little, it can be readily seen that he didn't regard his batting ability very highly. Maranville's wonderful work with Boston has certainly been an awful knock to said scout.

Another similar case was that of Benny Krauff, whom Billy Evans calls "the Ty Cobb of the Federal League" at present. Outfielders by the score were recommended by the scouts, and many of them proved failures, but Krauff was left in obscurity until the Feds gave him his chance. McGraw's slips in sizing up coming stars are not many, to be sure, but two notable ones are mentioned, in which two of the greatest players are concerned. We read:

These players were with New York not only a few weeks, but enjoyed long stays with the Giants, so that McGraw had a good chance to look them over carefully. He didn't pass snap judgment, but considered them from every angle. After a number of trials he decided that Catcher Gowdy and Pitcher Dick Rudolph were just a trifle shy of the major league standard.

As members of the Boston club, Gowdy by his great catching, and Rudolph by his brilliant pitching, greatly aided in the wonderful showing made by that club. Rudolph was known as a "groove ball" pitcher when with New York; as a member of the Boston club he was credited with being one of the brainiest pitchers in the business, ranking second to Mathewson only. McGraw, after working hard with Gowdy, cut loose from the big fellow, only to have him be the big noise with Stallings.

Ping Bodie came to the Chicago White Sox with the reputation for being a fence-buster. Larry Chappelle, the sensation of the American Association, was bought by Comiskey for a fancy price. Advance notices made both these players strong additions to the club. Neither one has ever won a regular berth. John Collins came to Comiskey without any fireworks attached. When he joined the club some of the critics feared he wouldn't do, yet John Collins has developed into one of the most valuable players in the game, from any angle you consider him. From his highly touted recruits Comiskey realized nothing, yet a player who came almost unheralded, and who cost mighty little money, has been one of the team's mainstays.

I believe Mike has the right idea about the scout game from that angle.

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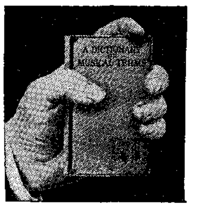

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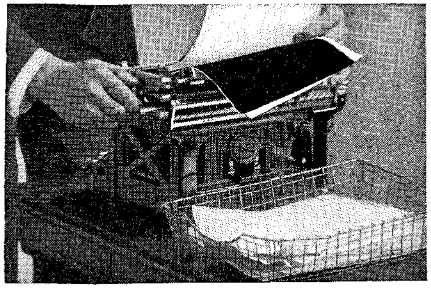

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A YEAR WITHOUT A COUNTRY

HE DID not incur the wrath of the gods, nor has fate been playing with his life, but otherwise Nathan Cohen is the personification of the old legend upon which so many fictions have been built, the story of the *Wandering Jew.* Tho he has had but a year of it, it seemed at one time not improbable that he might spend the rest of his life upon the sea, sailing uneasily from port to port and back again, until he, too, became legend. The New York *Sun* tells the story:

Nathan Cohen, who is thirty-five and unmarried and remembers little of his boyhood except that he spent most of it in Brazil, and who has the impression that he was born there and that Portuguese is his natal speech, has arrived in New York Harbor again by the Lamport & Holt liner *Vasari*, completing a year's experience afloat at the expense of the steamship line, with a record of 33,740 miles of sea-travel.

In that year he has acquired a good knowledge of the English language, and, according to the ship's surgeon, Dr. Davis, has become mentally and physically sound again through the medium of sea-air, frequently prescribed for run-down folk and regarded by veteran navigators as the greatest tonic on tap in the universe.

The statistics which the Immigration Bureau keep show no case of a deported immigrant equal to that of Cohen's. He is something new even to this widely experienced department of the Government. His case begins with his settling in Virginia, in 1912, after coming here on the *Vasari.* We read on:

He showed symptoms of insanity two years later and was sent to Ellis Island. There the experts decided that his mental crookedness was due to causes which had existed before he came to America, and he was ordered deported to Rio de Janeiro, the port whence he came.

Nathan was tractable. He accepted the decision of Uncle Sam without protest and was put aboard the *Vandyck*, since sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, and in May of last year he sailed southward. Rio de Janeiro refused to accept him, as he had no papers to show that he was a citizen of Brazil, and so the *Vandyck* took him on to the final southern port of the line, Buenos Aires, 7,000 miles from Sandy Hook.

The skipper tried Rio again on the way back, but the authorities were obdurate, and Nathan found himself in New York once more. But he had not then found himself mentally; in fact, he was hardly conscious whether he was afloat or ashore and was weak physically. He had traveled 19,740 miles on his original steerage ticket, for which he had paid $45, and had been well provided for, the ship's company taking kindly to him.

The line tried to persuade the immigration authorities that Nathan was all right when they took him aboard originally, and again made an effort to have him sent to some place of permanent anchorage. There was a hint of Russian in the Portuguese of Nathan, and it was suggested that he might have been born in Russia.

While the authorities were considering sending him to Russia the war came and put an end to the plan. Then down to Rio Nathan went again. Rio refused again to regard him as a Brazilian citizen and the ship took him on to Buenos Aires and brought him back.

Nathan says in pretty good English that he is all right. He has color and flesh and good humor, and the line is going to get alienists to pass on his condition so he may cease to be a sea *Wandering Jew* at its expense. Ellis Island can not go back of its decision unless it is proved that Nathan is now sane and capable of earning his living.

Captain Cadogan, of the *Vasari*, who was also skipper of the *Vandyck* when she carried Nathan, has acquired a gentle feeling for the man without a country and says he will feel sort of lonesome if Nathan is taken away from him. He looks upon him as a mascot, shooing off the German-raider menace.

The last chapter in the story of this seafaring exile was told on the very day when he was due to sail back on a fruitless voyage over the old course. *The Tribune* describes the scene graphically:

> The sailing-gong boomed its warning along the decks of the Lamport & Holt liner *Vasari*, and "All ashore that's going ashore!" sent the stay-at-homes scurrying down the gangplank.
>
> Aboard the ship was Nathan Cohen, the "man without a country," about to begin the last lap of his fourth round trip.
>
> He sat behind the locked doors of the ship's hospital, listlessly watching the preparations for sailing. He had lost hope of ever becoming a dweller on land again; life seemed to offer to him nothing but the doom of the *Flying Dutchman*—to beat back and forth on the seas, but never to make a port of rest.
>
> He did not see a tug come puffing up alongside the *Vasari*, nor the men who were casting off the ship's lines pause in their work at an order from Captain Cadogan. But soon footsteps came into the hospital, and Cohen saw three immigration men before him. He looked up at them wonderingly.
>
> "We have orders from Washington to let you land," one of them said. "Come right along; the tug is waiting to take you to Ellis Island."
>
> But Cohen did not understand. He remained listless and unstirred by these words of liberation. The immigration men looked at one another.
>
> "He's just as crazy as when we refused to let him land before; but orders are orders," they agreed. So they lifted him by the arms, and half carrying him, took him over the side, and off on the tug to Ellis Island, where he was placed in the psychopathic ward pending the completion of legal formalities which will bring his actual release.
>
> This termination of the hopeless voyagings of Cohen came as a result of hard work by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, assisted by influential members of the Knights of Pythias at Washington.
>
> The immigrant society and the lodge agreed to give a bond of $500 and to guarantee that Cohen would not become a public charge. As a result of this, a reversal of the old order of deportation was obtained yesterday noon, just in time for a telephone message to prevent Cohen's departure. He will be released from Ellis Island and placed in the custody of the society when the bond is executed.

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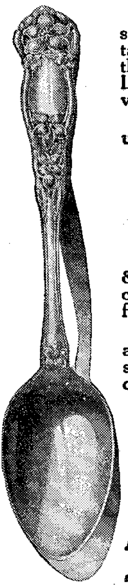

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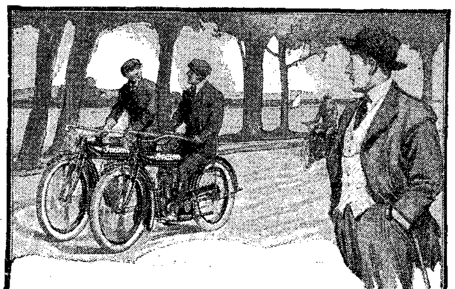

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Gratitude.—" Oh, what a time I had last night, doctor. It's only by the Lord's mercy that I'm not in 'eaven to-day ! "—*London Standard.*

Caught a Tatar.—" Chee Alf, where'd' y' git th' black eye? "

" I was chasin' that new kid next door, an' I caught 'im."—*Judge.*

Patriotic Hen.—SMALL BOY (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—" But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany? "—*Punch.*

Quite a Turn.—HE—" How old are you? "

SHE—" I've just turned twenty-three."

HE—" Oh, I see—thirty-two."—*Boston Transcript.*

Jitney-ing.—" The girls were selling kisses at the charity bazaar at five cents a kiss."

"Ah, another case of the jitney-buss."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No Clôture.—" Why does the Senator keep talking in that rambling way? I don't know what he's aiming at; do you? "

" Sure I do. He's filibustering to keep his daughter from singing."—*Puck.*

Here's Hoping

When they reach the end of things,
When they clear away the murk,
We may see a lot of kings
Out of work.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

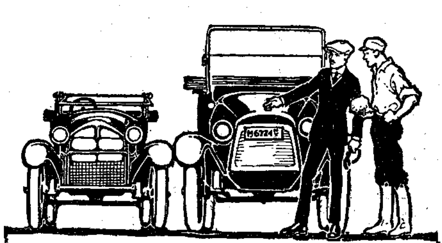
A Resemblance.—WILLIS—" Eternity has neither beginning nor end, neither form nor shape, is so vast and complex that we can't understand, and yet at the same time is a void. There's nothing like it, is there? "

GILLIS—" The only other thing I know of that answers the description is a moving-picture serial in a newspaper."—*Puck.*

Higher Efficiency.—Demosthenes was about to go down to the seashore and perform his customary stunt of talking with his mouth full of pebbles to improve his enunciation. On the way an idea assailed him.

" What's the use of fussing with a lot of bilgy pebbles," he growled, " when I can get the same effect out of the Galician battle-fields? " And he said Suzlysmzehrgl six times in rapid succession.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Wayward Signs.—In Davenport: "We've given a service to our patrons that compels them to think of Crooks when there's any laundry work to be done." On a parsonage door in Trinidad, Colo.: " The last man who tried to work me is in jail." On a tombstone in Batavia: " If we must part let us go together." On State Street: " Open all night. Latest moving pictures." In a Morton Park dance-hall: " Use check-room. Absolutely no clothes allowed in this room." (Attention of Mayor Harrison.) On Franklin Street: " Reign Umbrella Co." In the Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.: " Discourteous treatment, by the waiters, if reported to the proprietor, will be greatly appreciated."—*Chicago Tribune.*



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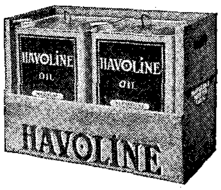

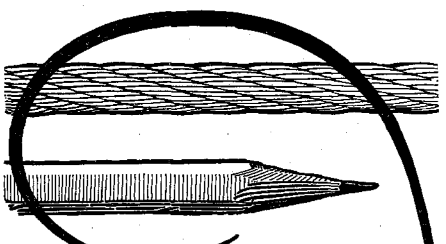

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A Hold-Up.—FIRST FIGURE—"Are you a pillar of the church?"

SECOND FIGURE—"No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside."—*Yale Record.*

Unkindest Cut.—HARDUPPE—"Flubdub is pretty mean, isn't he?"

BORROWELL—"Mean? Why, say, that fellow is mean enough to have his name engraved on the handle of his umbrella."—*Life.*

Defined.—"I feel like a Chinese junk," remarked the guest at a Southern winter resort.

Politely we bit.

"I am boarded by pirates," he answered to our query.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Try This.—GIBBS—"Does your wife ever scold when you have been out late at the club?"

DIBBS—"Never! She merely gets up at four o'clock the next morning and practises on the piano, and I daren't say a word."—*Boston Transcript.*

Commiseration.—REGULAR CUSTOMER—"I shall want a large quantity of flowers from you next week for my daughter's coming out."

FLOWER WOMAN—"Yes, mum. You shall 'ave the very best for 'er, pore dear. Wot were she put in for?"—*Punch.*

Qualified.—Billy Mooney, after running a barber-shop in Centerville for two or three years, decided to become a dentist. His uncle Si, upon hearing of this decision, dropt in to talk it over.

"Yes, Billy," said he, "dentistry is about the easiest new job you could tackle. You know how to work the chair already, so the rest ought to come easy enough."—*Houston Chronicle.*

The Price.—Jean longed for a kitten. When illness made it necessary for Jean to go to the hospital, her mother said:

"I will make a bargain with you, Jean. If you will be a brave little girl about your operation, you shall have the nicest kitten I can find."

Jean took the ether, but later, as she came out from under the anesthetic, she realized how very wretched she felt. The nurse leaned over to catch her first spoken word.

"What a bum way to get a cat!" moaned the child.—*Harper's Monthly.*

Lucky Victim.—A "cub" reporter on a New York newspaper was sent to Paterson to write the story of the murder of a rich manufacturer by thieves. He spread himself on the details and naively concluded his account with this sentence:

"Fortunately for the deceased, he had deposited all of his money in the bank the day before, so he lost practically nothing but his life."—*Harper's.*

The Danger-Sign.—PRETTY CASHIER—"You might give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade."

MANAGER—"What makes you think so?"

PRETTY CASHIER—"The men are beginning to count their change."—*Stray Stories.*

One of the first buildings to rise out of the ashes of the Chicago Fire

was the temporary office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. During the terrible days that followed this disaster, one by one, forty-five fire insurance companies gave up a hopeless fight and confessed their insolvency. The Hartford, however, though faced with a loss of $1,933,562.04, sent a notice to its agents saying—"Vast as is this sum, it will be bravely met and honorably paid." The claims were paid as fast as they could be adjusted, and in less than four months the Hartford had settled every loss without a single case of litigation.

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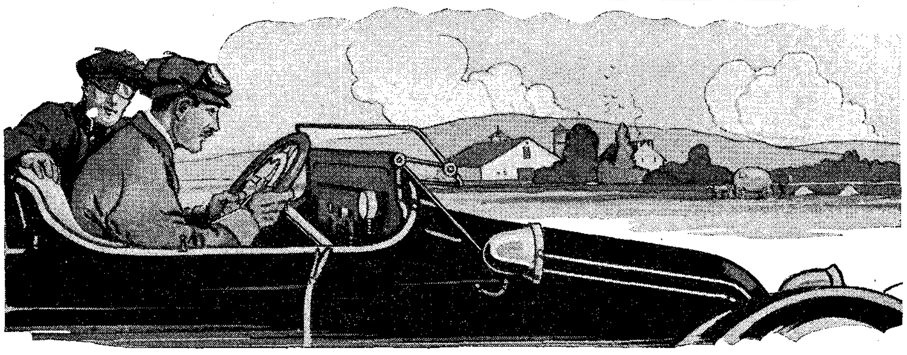

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If you don't do this, in all probability, those corns will stay for years.

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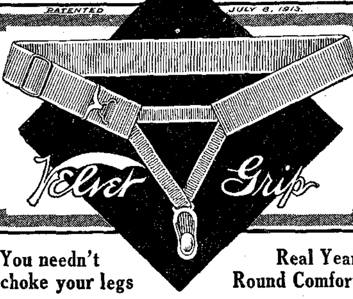

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

March 23.—Petrograd reports the gradual occupation of important trenches and heights on the front defined by the Skwa and Orycz Rivers.

The raiders at Memel, in northernmost East Prussia, are reported to be driven northward by German troops. Near Polangen 500 Russians are captured. The raiders carry off quantities of provender and plunder. The German forces are aided by the bombardment of Polangen by sea forces on the Baltic.

March 24.—In the Karpathians, say Russian official dispatches, the Austrians suffer decided reverses on the front between the Uzsok Pass and Bartfeld, to the west. Midway, they claim, the Russian troops carry by assault a position of importance on the crest of the Beskid Mountains, where 5,700 prisoners are taken.

March 26.—Berlin declares that Russian raiders, threatening Tilsit, East Prussia, are beaten away in the neighborhood of Laugszargen.

March 27.—In the operations near Bartfeld, in the Karpathians, the Russians report the capture of a new line of heights 23 miles in extent.

March 29.—A German vessel attacks the Russian town of Libau, on the Baltic, Petrograd declares, firing two hundred shells, with minor damage to civilians only.

IN THE WEST

March 25.—Paris announces that dirigible-balloon sheds at Frescati, near Metz, the railway station at Metz, and the barracks east of Strassburg, are successfully bombarded by six French aviators.

Berlin reports the successful repulse of determined French attempts to dislodge the Germans from their positions on the heights of the Meuse.

March 26.—Paris describes a bombardment of Arras "by shells of all calibers," starting a fire which threatened the town, but later was extinguished with minor damage.

March 27.—The fighting continues at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace, reports Berlin; the Germans are successful in consolidating their positions and take 393 unwounded prisoners.

March 29.—Nieuport suffers a long bombardment. An intermittent cannonade continues along the entire front as far as the Aisne. Paris reports an aerial bombardment of Reims with damage to the apse of the Cathedral, and states that in Alsace the bodies of 700 Germans were counted on the field of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

Berlin reports General von Kluck slightly wounded by shrapnel.

MARINE

March 25.—London reports the sinking of the Dutch steamship *Medea* by the German submarine *U-28* on fifteen minutes' warning, despite neutral colors prominently displayed.

The British Admiralty announce the sinking of the German submarine *U-29*, with all its crew, including Capt. Otto Weddigen, formerly of the *U-9*.

March 27.—The British Yeoward Line steamship *Aguila* is torpedoed off Pembroke, South Wales, and sinks, with 26 missing.

March 28.—The British Elder Dempster

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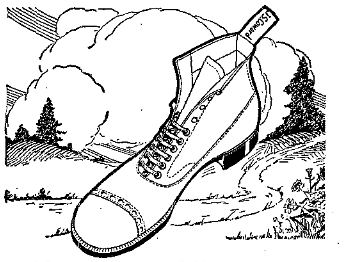

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Line steamship *Falaba* is torpedoed, south of St. George's Channel, and sinks immediately. Over 120 passengers and crew are reported lost, including one American citizen, a passenger.

March 29.—A Dutch steamship, *Amstel*, from Rotterdam, strikes a mine in the German mine-field off Flamborough, Yorkshire, and is sunk. The crew escape.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

March 20.—The French official historical review of the war, Part II, states that 2,500,000 French troops are at the front, opposed, with their British allies, to 52 German army corps minus 4½ army corps, that have been sent to the Eastern front. The net results of the winter campaign are found to include a general falling back of the German forces, except northeast of Soissons; the German offensive in Poland checked by February 1; the favorable progress of the Russian Galician and Karpathian campaigns; partial annihilation of the Turkish Army; and a supposedly greater reserve strength in the Allied ranks than in the German Army.

March 25.—Berlin reports that a tax of $250,000 is imposed upon Lodz, in retaliation for the raiding of the Memel district in northernmost East Prussia.

March 28.—Italy summons all her Alpine troops of the First Category to the colors, to defend the frontier passes.

GENERAL FOREIGN

March 25.—Carranza's forces under Colonel Samaniego are reported successful in Sonora, capturing the town of Montezuma and a small railroad terminal. Despite Carranzista raiders, Villistas claim to be operating railroads successfully between Mexico City and the border.

March 26.—The State Department receives word of atrocities to French and American missionaries at Gulpashan, Persia, endangering other American citizens who have taken refuge at Urmia, where a Kurd uprising threatens a general Christian massacre. The Turkish Government promises that troops will be rushed to their aid.

March 27.—Villista cavalry to the number of 5,500 concentrate against the Carranzista defenses at Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, Texas.

March 29.—The Peking Government protests to the Japanese legation on account of the large Japanese garrisons forming in the Chinese provinces of Shantung and Manchuria and commanding strategic positions.

DOMESTIC

March 24.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco is formally dedicated.

March 26.—The United States submarine *F-4* sinks in the harbor of Honolulu, to a depth of 360 feet, and remains undiscovered until all hope of rescuing the crew is lost.

March 28.—Secretary Garrison orders all bureau heads, the heads of the separate corps, and commanders of the several continental departments to report upon our military needs. An investigation by the General Staff is also ordered.

March 29.—Three batteries of the Third Field Artillery are ordered to Brownsville, Texas, and other troops are held in readiness, on the recommendation of Major-General Funston, in view of the Mexican operations about Matamoros across the border.

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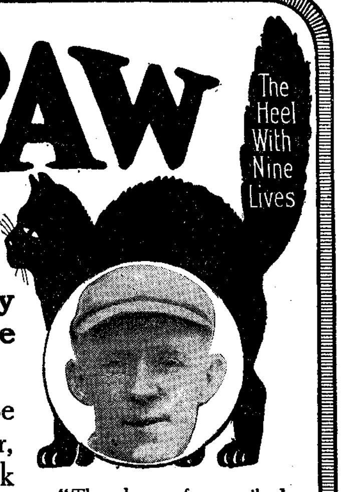
RUBBER HEELS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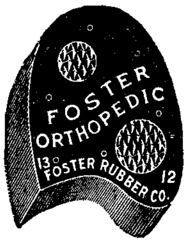

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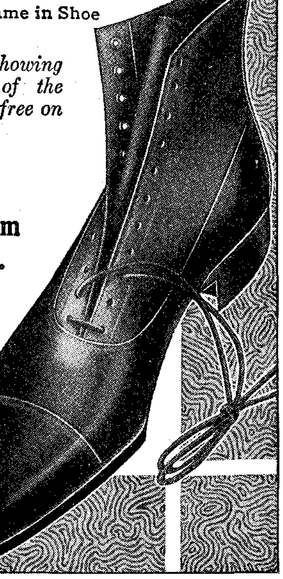

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

"EVERYTHING NOW FAVORS THE UNITED STATES"

A NOTE of new optimism, accompanied by distinct confidence, seems to have entered the financial and commercial world within the last few weeks. A considerable rise in the stock market was a notable feature of this change. The Boston *News Bureau*, in a summary of conditions, declares that "everything now favors the United States." The writer recalls that several months ago the opinion prevailed that our only advantage from the war would come in "war orders from the belligerents." While it was true that a great advance was taking place in the price of wheat, amounting to perhaps $300,000,000, cotton was selling so much below its normal value as to offset the gain in wheat. As for securities, an estimate was made that we would do well if we were able to hold our own in absorbing the "billion a year" which Europe was expected to send back, as long as the war lasted. Matters turned out better than these prognostications indicated. The writer says:

"Investigation the past month showed the ability of the United States to absorb at least a billion of its own securities at the rate of a billion per annum as long as Europe was able to fight, and give us half a billion war orders per annum. Conservative bankers figure that beginning last May, when the real selling of American securities in anticipation of the war was begun in Europe, there will have been shipped to this side for the first year about one billion of our securities. It is now figured that for the year to end May 1, we not only have absorbed this billion of American securities, but established a foreign credit of very many millions.

"This has been easily accomplished almost from our own savings, but we have been assisted by the cutting out of American traveling expenses in Europe amounting to about $250,000,000 per annum and by a few hundred million of orders for war material. We have also been assisted by the higher prices of foodstuffs, and now cotton is coming into its own and the South is able to realize a profit instead of a loss from its staple product. In other words, the West has realized its profit from wheat and corn, and the South is not going to lose any $300,000,000 from its cotton-crop.

"Indeed, the financial surprize of the world has come from the South taking less than $50,000 of loans to carry cotton from that $135,000,000 of pooled assistance that was offered. It was only the moral support the South needed. Now comes the reaction for the South. The past week the New England boot- and shoe-manufacturers have begun to receive increasing orders where a few months ago collections were poor, the orders were nil, and the conditions discouraging. Shoe-manufacturers now report that the delayed orders from the South are coming in with a rush."

From New England comes a note of long-delayed improvement. As yet "no burst of prosperity" has been felt there, but within a couple of months the cotton-mills have materially increased their operations. These mills in March were running between 80 and 85 per cent. of capacity, while late in 1914 they were running only 65 to 70 per cent. The same paper adds:

"The brightest spot seems to be located in the Providence district, where the cotton-mills are nearly all on full time. New Bedford, too, is understood to be turning over 85 per cent. of its spindles, an increase of about 20 per cent. since Christmas. Its sister city, Fall River, the coarse-goods center, is running full time and at 75 per cent. capacity. Lowell has been sharing somewhat in the war-order business and is steadily increasing output until at present big mills like the Tremont and Suffolk are not curtailing a third as much as a month ago. The Maine and New Hampshire mills are somewhat better off than in late 1914, but are still a long way from normal in operations.

"The big mills are, naturally, more than holding their own. Amoskeag has been running full for some weeks, and Pacific is running full except in its print department, where, in common with all print and colored-goods makers, the dyestuffs factor is of some moment. The New England Cotton Yarn is understood to be sold several months ahead.

"Two substantial reasons account for the emergence of New Bedford from the shadow of depression. First is the radical change in women's styles, which call for wider skirts than for several years, embodying an increase of at least 40 per cent. in yardage. The other is the likelihood that with the increasing shortage of dyestuffs the demand for white fancy goods is bound to increase, as it has already done. Upon both of these factors the cloth-mills are counting heavily. The significance of the wider-skirt vogue may be appreciated from the fact that one of the leading dealers in New Bedford mill stocks, for one of his 'selling points,' has hanging in his office three of the new-style skirts.

"At the moment the yarn-mills throughout New England are relatively better off than the cloth-mills, for the reason that yarn prices are more nearly in line with cotton prices. When cotton dropt last fall below seven cents heavy slashes in goods prices were made, but on the recent recovery of three cents it has been impossible to move up prices proportionately. Long-headed purchases of cotton will tell heavily upon mill earnings for the first half-year, despite the increase in operations."

A writer in the London *Statist*, who seems to be the editor, Sir George Paish, declares that the changes in sentiment and conditions in this country brought about within a few months "have been so remarkable as to partake of the miraculous." With the outbreak of war the country was thrown into a panic, with a breakdown of exchanges and temporary interruption of sea transport. Had not power been given to the Government to issue notes up to $500,000,000, "a banking crisis of unexampled proportions must have resulted." It was the issue of these notes and of clearing-house certificates that saved the situation. Coincident with these conditions came an immense contraction in our exports, just at a time when the country needed an unusually large amount of exports to provide for foreign expenditures, interest obligations, and loan maturities. Bankers, however, did not lose their nerve, but met the situation with courage and intelligence, facing a situation in which for purposes of exchange our dollar fell to a substantial discount and so remained for many weeks. As to the change that has come over the country since then, the writer proceeds to say:

"No greater contrast to this situation

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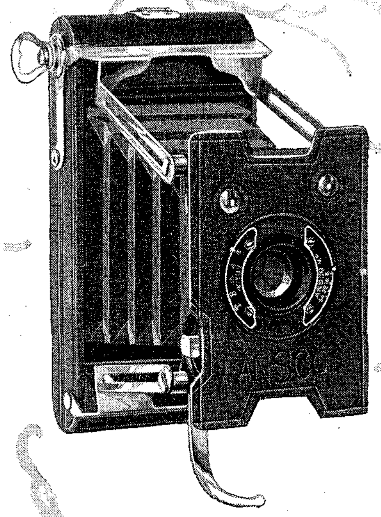

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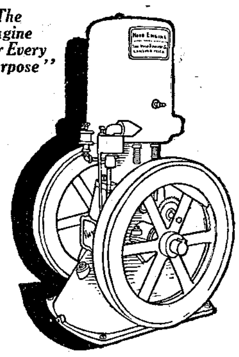

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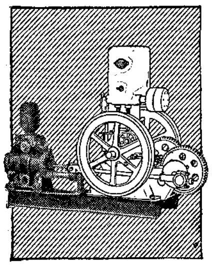
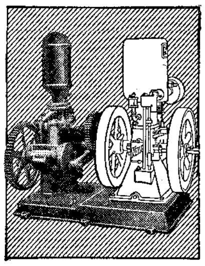


Novo Type "U" Pump
Fig. 14139



Novo Suction and Force Pump—Fig. 1401

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could be afforded than the one now existing. Confidence in the United States has been completely restored; almost the whole of the emergency currency notes have been redeemed; and the exports from the country are greater than they have ever been. The United States, instead of owing money abroad on current account, has a large credit balance in its favor, and gold, instead of being exported in great volume, is being imported from day to day. Indeed, the volume of American exports is so great that the United States is not only able to meet its obligations to other countries for interest and services, but to lend large amounts of capital to foreign nations. Furthermore, the outlook is that the United States in 1915 will sell goods to foreign nations to an amount so vast that it will be in a position to buy and to pay for great quantities of securities, as well as to import considerable amounts of gold.

"It should, however, be specially noted that the United States, now that the new banking law has come into operation, does not need to import gold. It possesses, indeed, a superabundance of the metal. It was computed that the new banking law set free for banking purposes a sum of no less than $400,000,000 of gold, and increased the lending power of American bankers by as much as $3,000,000,000. As time goes on and gold certificates in circulation are replaced by Federal-Reserve notes, the amount of gold freed from circulation for banking purposes by the new Act may reach a very large sum indeed. Last week our American correspondent pointed out that the stock of gold in the United States was no less than $1,816,000,000 (£373,000,000), of which only $256,000,000 is in the Federal-Reserve banks. It is evident, therefore, that as Federal-Reserve notes are issued the amount of gold that will be set free for banking purposes in the United States by the new law will eventually be much greater than $400,000,000. At the present moment the United States is swimming in gold, and to import much more would be a waste of resources, of which American bankers are, we believe, incapable.

"With the issue of foreign securities in London prohibited, and with the French and German money markets also practically closed to the issue of international securities, New York has the whole field of international finance at her feet. This is not the time to discuss the question of whether or not New York will be able to maintain after the war the great position it will hold as an international money market during the war. It is sufficient to mark the undoubted fact that New York is rapidly becoming a great international money market, in which capital can be obtained by every one having adequate security to offer, and willing to pay a reasonable rate of interest.

"In consequence of this investment of capital abroad and of the great purchases of goods by the belligerent States, the United States is exporting an enormous quantity of goods in excess of the amount it is purchasing."

WHEN CONSTANTINOPLE FALLS

The effect on the money market of the ultimate fall of Constantinople, which is taken in London to be inevitable sometime, is discust in the London *Statist*. The writer believes there is little doubt that this event "will call forth a general upward movement in rates." Of this and other consequences he says:

"Politically, the fall of Constantinople will have a great effect. In the first place, it will defeat one of the much-treasured objects of Germany. In the second place, it will, by enabling Russia to sell her bountiful wheat-crop, help greatly to im-

8

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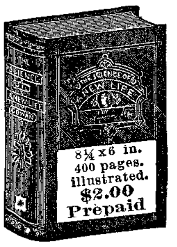

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prove her credit. And, in the third place, it will impress all the world that if the British and French navies are sufficient not merely to clear the seas of German ships, but to beat down what was supposed to be impregnable fortifications, then the issue of the war can not be in doubt. And once the great public, neutral as well as belligerent, comes to the conclusion that the Allies must win, there will be everywhere an improvement in business, and, consequently, a greater demand for banking accommodation. The political effects of the fall of Constantinople are likely to be at least as striking as the purely financial.

"Over and above all this, the purely economic, as distinct from the financial and the merely commercial, effects are likely to be very great. Our readers will remember that, as far as is known at present, civilization took its rise in what until quite recently has been called the Turkish Empire. The extinction of Turkish misgovernment, then, will mean the rebirth of commercial enterprise throughout Asiatic Turkey; the building of roads, railways, canals, ports, irrigation works, and so on; the inrush of population from the neighboring countries, and the investment of Western capital upon a great scale. When the opening up of China first came to be discust, the world took very large measure of the enterprise that would be developed. We venture to think that the throwing open of the Turkish dominions to the real enterprise of the West will have a greater influence upon the progress of the world than the opening of China. We should not be surprized if from some points of view the fall of Turkish Constantinople should have results almost as fruitful as the fall of Byzantine Constantinople."

The Economist notes that, while the fall of Constantinople will open up the Black Sea for grain and vessels, no one can say how much grain will be available, since it is not known how much of last year's harvest has been carried down to ports or how much is lying back in the country for want of transportation facilities. It says further on this point:

"It is, however, so much to the interest of the Russian Government to get the grain through and help to rectify the exchange that every effort will be made to run the grain to the seaboard; and as the Government has doubtless known of these naval operations for some time past, an opportunity has been had to carry all the grain down. We may therefore assume that a very large quantity of grain will be thrown on to the market by an effective opening of the Bosporus. Hence the reaction in wheat prices.

"How many steamers are shut in the Black Sea no one can say. In the early days of the war cautious owners were shunning Black Sea ports, and those others who have lost the use of their steamers through all the profitable months since Turkey came in have been cursing themselves for not showing the same foresight. The amount of tonnage, however, actually in the Black Sea at present is probably small, and can scarcely have any effect in weakening rates. We may, in fact, anticipate that the demand for tonnage for grain cargoes will greatly outweigh the tonnage set free.

"In other words, the probable result of the effective forcing of the Dardanelles would be to send freights to a still higher level, and where they are now 70s shipowners are confidently expecting to get 100s. As far as the Black Sea itself is concerned, the Baltic expects rates to open at about 40s or 50s, more probably the latter figure, and admits that under present conditions it can see no top to the market. We thus appear to be in for a period of cheaper grain and higher freights, so that

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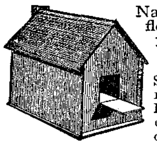

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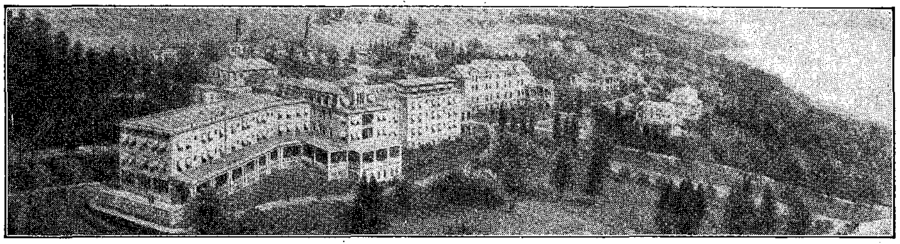

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shipowners will benefit still more and wheat merchants will have some of their great profits reduced. Already the bull movement in wheat has come to an end, and big speculators who were buying freely a fortnight ago have bought nothing for over a week."

PUNCTUALITY IN TRAIN-ARRIVALS

Among the principal railroads operating in New York State, the New Haven and Delaware & Hudson in the month of January last were able to make the most satisfactory records as to punctuality in the arrival of passenger-trains. The New Haven in that month operated 4,772 passenger-trains in this State, of which 94 per cent. were on time, the average delay for all trains being only one minute. The Delaware & Hudson, in the same month, operated 4,882, of which the same percentage, 94, were on time, the average delay being 1.4 minutes. In the previous month the New Haven also made the best record, but its percentage, altho the best, was not so great, being 88. Following is a table giving the January figures for the New Haven, Delaware & Hudson, and other roads operating in New York:

		No. of trains	*Percentage on time*	*Average delay*
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1	4,772	94	1.0
D. & H.	1	4,842	94	1.4
Long Island	2	2,867	93	0.9
Central N. E.	3	803	92	2.0
N. Y., O. & W.	4	1,617	90	2.0
Boston & Albany	4	1,072	90	2.3
D. L. & W.	4	1,661	90	2.2
Erie	5	6,754	89	2.6
Pennsylvania	5	1,222	89	3.8
N. Y. Central	6	23,005	87	2.8
Lehigh Valley	7	2,167	76	6.9
Boston & Maine	8	1,161	74	5.1
Michigan Cen.	9	980	63	8.5

THE GROWING DEBTS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Further study of the recent Census Bureau Bulletin concerning public debts in the United States discloses notable increases in the net debts of the minor political divisions—that is, of cities, counties, townships, and villages. The net indebtedness of these divisions is found considerably to exceed that of the nation or all the States. Moreover, the rate of growth has been much greater with them than with the others. The counties, cities, villages, townships, and school districts had in 1913 a total net indebtedness of $3,476,000,000. Of that sum 83 per cent. was contracted by cities, incorporated towns, and villages, counties being responsible for only 10.7 per cent. The total represents an increase of almost $1,846,000,000, or 113 per cent over the amount reported for 1902. These minor divisions showed the largest amount of debt in New York State, where the total was over $1,000,000,000, or about 30 per cent. of the total for the whole country. The increase in New York for 1913 over 1902 was 143 per cent. Next to New

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York was Pennsylvania, but that State reported only $246,000,000 increase. Ohio came next with $234,000,000. The smallest volume of debt was accredited to the State of Nevada. Other points brought out in this Bulletin, as summarized in *Bradstreet's*, are these:

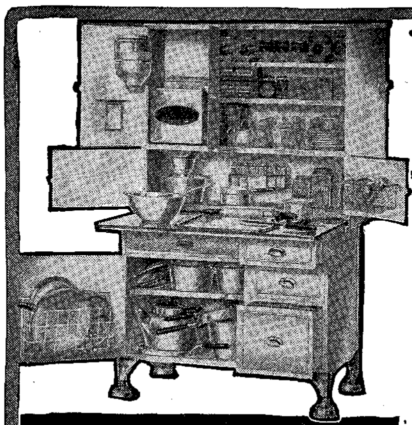
"Turning to figures indicating the burden of debt per head of population, we find that, as might be expected, New York again heads the list. Its per-capita net indebtedness amounted in 1913 to $107.71, which represented an increase of 90.4 per cent. as compared with 1902, the figure for the latter year showing an increment of 70.1 per cent. over that for 1890. Next in order as regards size of per-capita net local debt were Washington, with $70.21, and New Jersey, with $61.66. Arkansas reported the smallest per-capita debt for the year, namely, $7.58. Pennsylvania, which stood next to New York in respect to the amount of its net local indebtedness, had a per-capita debt of $30.34, while Ohio, which was in third place as regards amount, had a per-capita debt of $47.23. Nevada, which had the smallest total net indebtedness, had a per-capita net debt of $27.19.

"Where the totals reflect such a marked tendency in the direction of increase, it may well be imagined that decreases were rare. Yet there were some instances of that kind. In the amount of local indebtedness, the District of Columbia reported a decrease from 1902 to 1913 of $5,500,000, or 37.7 per cent., and, alone among the States, New Hampshire likewise exhibited a decline in the amount of local debt, while both showed a falling off in the figure of per-capita indebtedness. A like decline in the per-capita figure was shown in the States of New Mexico and Rhode Island. New Mexico showed the smallest per-capita decrease, viz., 1.6 per cent.; New Hampshire exhibited a decline of 9.2 per cent., and Rhode Island's falling off amounted to 22.3 per cent., while the District of Columbia is credited with the heaviest percentage of decrease, namely, 48.4 per cent. Separating the figures for municipalities from those for the minor political divisions as a whole, we find that the net debt of the former showed a slightly greater rate of increase. The net municipal debt increased by 86.4 per cent. from 1890 to 1902 and by 115.2 per cent. between 1902 and 1913, as compared with 76 and 113.2 per cent., respectively, for the minor political divisions taken together. The greatest net municipal indebtedness in 1913 was found in New York State. It amounted to $1,018,000,000 in round numbers, or more than one-third of the total for the United States."

THE LOW LEVEL OF OCEAN TRAVEL

A statistical presentation of present conditions in ocean travel to Europe has been made for *The Journal of Commerce*. It relates both to cabin and steerage passengers. Immigration figures for 1914 reached the lowest point recorded since 1901. In the first seven months of the war 500,000 fewer passengers were carried across the Atlantic and 703 fewer trips were made than in 1914. Following are interesting points in this presentation:

"The revenue losses sustained by the transatlantic lines from the decline in passenger traffic are admittedly heavy, altho earnings from freight transportation, resulting from prevailing high rates, are expected to make up to some extent such losses. The decrease in the number of trips, it should be remembered, included the fact that the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Austro-American, Russian-American, Red Star Line from Antwerp, and the Cunard Line from Trieste and Fiume discontinued services after the first seven months of 1914.



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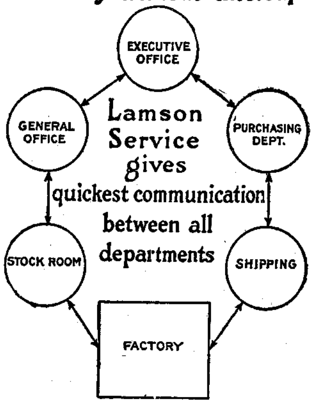

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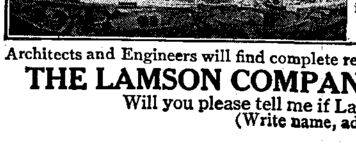

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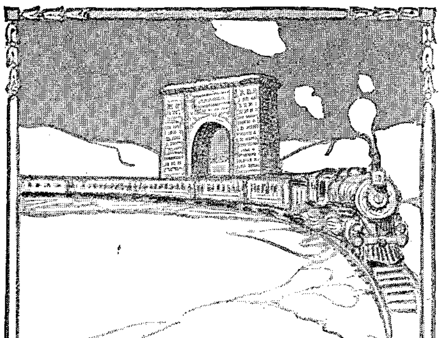

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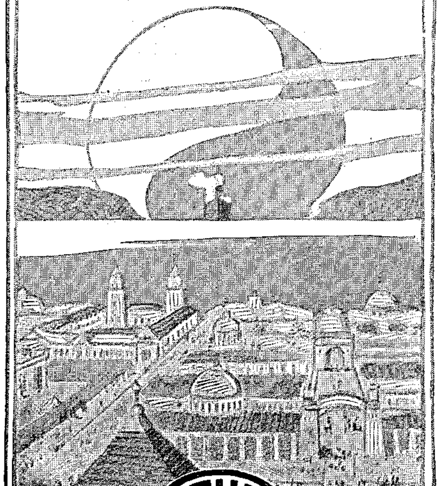

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"It should be further recalled that delays in unloading and loading, due to inadequate labor-supply at many European ports and hazards of war which had to be avoided, contributed to a decrease in the number of trips that could be made by the English, French, or other lines, as well as neutrals. The lines made 403 fewer trips in west-bound traffic during the last year than they did in 1913, and 300 fewer in east-bound, which fact in itself shows that the delays were far more frequent on the European side.

"Figures which have been obtained on the number of cabin and steerage passengers brought to American and Canadian ports by the various steamship companies which have been operating since last August show that the incoming volume has declined from 79,178 in the month of August, 1914, to 11,118 in the month beginning February 1 and ending on March 5, 1915, which means that a net loss in west-bound passenger traffic has been sustained by the companies of 68,060 passengers in the first seven months of the European War period by monthly comparison.

"The movement of passengers leaving American and Canadian ports has declined from a total of 33,364 for the month of August, 1914, to the total of 11,540 for the month of February to March 5, 1915, which means a net loss for the seven months' war period of 21,824 passengers in the comparative monthly movement of outward-bound passengers.

"The complete reports of the various steamship lines carrying passengers to and from our shores and foreign ports reveal the fact that the cabin and steerage passengers leaving our ports in the month of February, 1915, exceeded by 422 the number of passengers brought here in the same month. Taking the steerage movement of passengers to Europe alone, the month of February, 1915, exceeded by 2,500 passengers the volume of passengers coming here in steerage for the same period.

"The following tables show the total number of passengers, by divisions, coming to and going from ports in the United States and Canada in the first seven months of the European War period, compared with the same movements for the corresponding period of 1913–1914, when peace prevailed:

Westward Ocean-Passenger Movement in First Six Months of European War, August, 1914, to March 5, 1915, Compared with Corresponding Period of 1913–1914

	1913–1914	*1914–1915*
First cabin	72,355	53,863
Second cabin	180,701	102,312
Steerage (third class)	609,012	122,182
Total	862,068	278,357

Eastward Ocean-Passenger Movement in First Six Months of European War, August, 1914, to March 5, 1915, Compared with Corresponding Period of 1913–1914.

	1913–1914	*1914–1915*
First cabin	41,899	11,130
Second cabin	60,672	31,208
Steerage (third class)	311,977	190,329
Total	414,548	232,667

"Then there was a net decline of over half a million, or, exactly, 583,711, in the number of passengers brought here in the first seven months of the war period, compared with the number arriving on steamships during the corresponding period of the preceding year, while at the same time there was a net loss of 181,881 in the volume of passengers leaving our shores.

"With Italy, Roumania, Greece, Holland, and the Balkan States as a whole calling all reservists to their respective colors, there has been brought about a partial increase in the flow of aliens from the United States, while in the same time the east-bound movement has maintained a more normal relation to those leaving for visits or other purposes in 1913–1914. Thus there were 190,329 passengers departing, from August of last year down to the beginning of the present month, in the steerage, against 11,977 in the corresponding period of 1913–1914, or a decrease this past year of 121,668.

"On the other hand, the calls to army and navy service in Europe have prevented the usual flow of immigrants to our shores. This is clearly indicated in the fact that there were only 122,182 steerage passengers landed on this side from August, 1914, down to the beginning of the present month, compared with 609,012 in the same period of 1913–1914, a comparative loss of 486-830 in arriving steerage passengers.

"The following table shows the number of cabin and steerage passengers, west-bound (immigrant), and east-bound (emigrant), handled at all ports in the United States and Canada, month by month, for the first full seven months of the European War, August 1, 1914, to March 5, 1915, inclusive. The table clearly shows the effect of the war now raging abroad on the movement of passengers across the ocean:

West-Bound

	Cabin		
Month	*First*	*Second*	*Steerage*
August, 1914	14,261	26,556	38,361
September, 1914	16,476	23,674	21,270
October, 1914	13,935	24,425	26,766
November, 1914	3,341	11,025	13,140
December, 1914	2,955	8,093	11,098
January, 1915	1,441	4,448	5,974
February, 1915	1,454	4,091	5,573

East-Bound

August, 1914	2,152	6,866	24,346
September, 1914	1,936	5,023	35,498
October, 1914	1,346	4,088	30,193
November, 1914	1,302	4,287	39,806
December, 1914	1,705	5,411	39,872
January, 1915	1,580	3,175	12,543
February, 1915	1,109	2,358	8,071

"Many interesting things are predicted in connection with emigration and immigration to and from our shores when the war is over. Some of the steamship men say there will be a record rush from the devastated districts of Europe to the United States immediately following the war. These factors say that the burdens of taxation in Europe will be so heavy after the war that many thousands who have lost relatives in the battles of the war now in progress will hasten to our shores.

"Others assert that thousands of aliens now in this country, and many citizens of foreign birth or parentage, will leave here for Europe, in the belief that many readjustments in high places connected with the industries, arts, sciences, and finance will follow the close of the war. These partizans further declare there is a possibility that at least some of the European Governments will place restrictions on emigration for a few years after peace is restored."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &c., OF THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, William S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., N. Y. City.
Business Managers. The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., N.Y.City.
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(Signed) FUNK & WAGNALLS Company,

By Adam W. Wagnalls, *President.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of March, 1915.

Signed P. R. Turner, Notary Public

No. 3894, New York County, Register's No. 5119.
Commission expires March 30, 1915.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. C. L.," Piedmont, S. C.—"Please give the possessive singular and possessive plural of the following words: *child, fairy, goose, mouse, woman, man-of-war.*"

Child, child's, children's; fairy, fairy's, fairies'; goose, goose's, geese's; mouse, mouse's, mice's; woman, woman's, women's; man-of-war, man-of-war's, men-of-war's.

"B. F. S.," Elizabeth, La.—"The words 'aint' and 'tote' are given in Funk & Wagnalls NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY as colloquialisms. Would it be correct to say 'I *ain't* going,' or '*Tote* in some wood'?"

"A colloquialism" is defined as "a colloquial expression, or form of speech used only or chiefly in conversation: often a barbarism." Strictly speaking, a colloquialism is never correct, as it has no literary authority.

"E. A. H.," Oak Park, Ill.—"Is *grateful* used properly in the following sentence? 'Your hearty cooperation in all school matters is very *grateful* to me.'"

Grateful can be used in this sense, but it is archaic. *Gratifying* is the better word.

"T. J. S.," Greenville, Ky.—"Which is correct, 'The concention of the people,' or 'The concention of the opinion of the people'?"

The word *concention* has been obsolete in English since the year 1656. "The consensus of opinion, authority," etc., is an accepted English idiom, but it is an outgrowth from the use of "consensus" in the sense of agreement. Both phrases "The consensus of the people" and "The consensus of opinion of the people" are correct.

"H. N. S.," Durham, N. C.—"Please inform me what country or authority dominates the peninsula of Athos."

The *peninsula of Athos* belongs to Greece.

"B. S. N.," Monroe City, Mo.—"Kindly inform me as to the distinction in the use of the verbs *want* and *wish;* of *lonesome* and *lonely;* of *poetic* and *poetical.*"

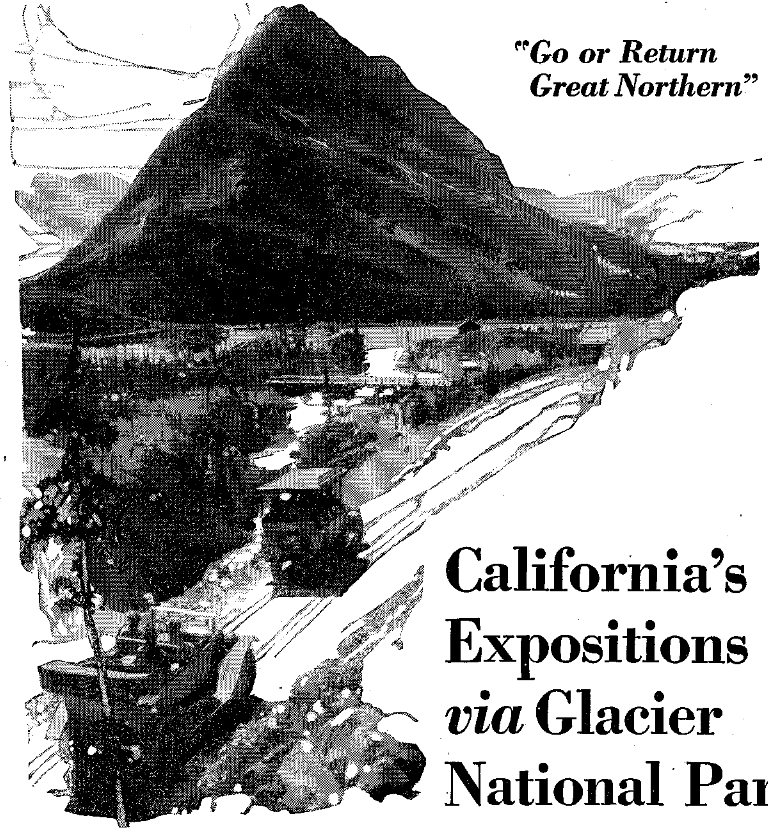
(1) The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY says: "To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of, and may be said of things that can have no wish, as when we say the wall *wants* two feet of the required height. When *want* is used as the correlative of *wish,* there is always implied, in correct use, the sense of need as well as of desire; the epicure may *wish* for some tempting viand after a full meal; the hungry man *wants* food." (2) There is very little difference in actual use between the words, *lonely* and *lonesome; lonely,* however, is applied primarily to a situation, and *lonesome* to the feelings. A person may not eel *lonesome,* altho in a *lonely* place. (3) The words *poetic* and *poetical* are bracketed in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY as having the same meaning; *poetic,* however, is that Dictionary's preference.

"W. H. M.," Key West, Fla.—"Is the word *ourself* used correctly in the following sentence? We have, *ourself,* taken salicylates,' etc."

"Ourselves" is preferable. *Ourself* is used only in formal or regal style.

"S. M. MacN.," Mooresville, Ind.—"Kindly xplain both by definition and example the different uses of the words *vegetal, vegetable,* and *egetative.*"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines the hree words as follows: "*Vegetable.* 1. Pertaining o, of the nature of, or resembling plants; derived om or treating of plants; as *vegetable* fibers; *egetable* anatomy; preferably *vegetal.* 2. Of or ertaining to garden or farm vegetables, as a *egetable* soup." "*Vegetal.* 1. Of or pertaining o plants. 2. Common to plants and animals." *Vegetative.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or producing he processes of plant-life; growing or capable f growing as plants; as, the *vegetative* power of orn. 2. *Biol.* Concerned with growth and utrition, as distinguished from the peculiarly nimal functions. 3. Having a mere physical xistence; exhibiting but little mental activity."



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